PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

[TEN PAGES]

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,736—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 1906. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD. GRAND Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons
Saturday, 2 P.M.				
1906				
10th Mar.	ORIENTAL	5294	MOLDAVIA	10000
17th "	MACEDONIA	10512		
24th "	PENINSULAR	6294	MONGOLIA	10000
31st "	PERSIA	7951		
7th Apl.	ORIENTAL	5294	MOOLTAN	10001
14th "	EGYPT	7912		
21st "	PENINSULAR	6294	MARMORA	10509
28th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
5th May	ORIENTAL	5294	VICTORIA	6522
12th "	ARABIA	7903		
19th "	PENINSULAR	6294	HIMALAYA	6809
26th "	MACEDONIA	10512		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles Portsmouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 30th October, 1905.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
SANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents,—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	22nd Mar 1906
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Etienne	19th Apr. "
YARRA	4,255	Sellier	17th May "
NERA	5,876	Schmitz	14th Jun. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
NERA	5,876	Schmitz	31st March 1906.
SYDNEY	4,255	Combe	28th April "

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 735, 2nd class Rs. 535, 3rd class Rs. 295
For further Particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.

37, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL,

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date.
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5105	12th March
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	24th "
* NUBIA	Hy. Tait	3351	11th April "
CIRCASSIA	Alex. Haig	5716	8th May "
* BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	3069	22nd "
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	5124	8th June "

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 350
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 338
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 535
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 550
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 600
Bombay to New York	Rs. 730
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 900
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 950

Note.—Return tickets by Steamers marked * are Rs. 50 less than the above say Rs. 850 and Rs. 900 respectively.

All Return Tickets are available for 2 years.

Concession granted to Families. Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co's. Steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over stain their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the penalty of their leave. For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess or for any other information regarding passage etc., apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay

REPAIRS OF Rs. 1-8 within 25 years. I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which I purchased 25 years ago, has required only Rs. 1-8 for repairs, and is still going strong after 25 years. J. H. Gentleman, 15, Forbes Street, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly, from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing Date	Time.	Route,—via.
LINGA	2176	Mon. 12 Mar.	11 a.m.	P'Bunder & Cutch
LAMA	2170	Tues. 13 Mar.	5 p.m.	Kathiawar Ports
KOLA	1200	Thur. 15 Mar.	10 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie
LHASA	2170	Frid. 9 Mar.	1 p.m.	(direct.)

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "BULIMBA," 2,510 tons, on MONDAY, 12th March, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomora and Busreh also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 15th Mar. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, on or about 27th March, calling at Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 2,005 tons, on or about 16th March.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand, apply to:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,—Bombay.
7th March, 1906.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passenger on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Apr. 1906
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st May. "
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st June "

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class	2nd Class	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Matcovich	6046	20th March 1906
† AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7600	9th April "
MARQ. ACQUEHEM	A. Bluffer	6766	20th " "
*† PERSIA	P. Cragiletto	5394	7th May "
*† FILIPPO ARTELLI	A. Radonicio	5834	9th June "

*Will call at Karachi, † Will call at Fiume

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488, Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced Fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer or the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5,095	31st March 1906

For further particular regarding Passages Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent-General.
Sassoon House, 54 Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

TO SMOKERS.

SOMETHING NEW

ARDATH TOBACCO'S CO.'S

Astorias, State Express in every kind and Number,

CRAVEN MIXTURE

AND

Various kinds of

EGYPTIAN AND VIRGINIA CIGARETTES

ALSO

Mild Indian and German HAVANA CIGARS

ALWAYS IN STOCK

We allow large Discount to Messes, Clubs, Hotels, &c.

Upcountry Orders by V. P. P.

PRICE LIST on APPLICATION.

Please register your order soon AT

E. E. GOREY & CO.

NAVAL TAILORS AND CIGAR MERCHANTS,

OPPOSITE Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.,

21, HUMMUM STREET,

FORT, BOMBAY.

LATEST NECKWEAR.

CHIC STYLES, SPECIALLY SELECTED.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Crêpe de Chine Ties	... from 1 12	Washing Tubular Ties	... from 0 8
Knitted Silk Knot Ties	... " 2 8	Riding Scarves with Stiffeners	" 1 12
Matt Silk Ties	... " 2 12	Soft Collars	... Doz. 7 8
Rich Silk Scarves—Latest	... " 3 0	Best Linen Collars, 4-fold	... " 7 4

INSPECTION INVITED.

HOAR & CO., {THE HOUSE for NECKWEAR,} BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

WINES, GENERAL MERCHANTS, AND CONTRACTORS.

105, MEDOW'S STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN, GORGONZOLA, AND CHEDDAR CHEESE.

MACCARONI VERMICELLI AND SOUP PASTES.

PURE WINE VINEGAR AND PURE OLIVE OIL

ALL KINDS of FRENCH, ITALIAN AND GERMAN STORES.

MARSALA ITALIA (SHERRY) highest awards wherever exhibited.

ELISIR CHINA (Calisaia Liqueur), A tonic restorative for general debility.

WALNUTS ALMONDS AND HAZELNUTS,

GRIGNOLINO CLARET (WINE) a thoroughly genuine article. Only Rs. 10 per doz. Bottles.

MONGINI BROTHERS

FOR CHOCOLATES.

DESSERT CHOCOLATES
CHOCOLATE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS
CHOCOLATE MEDALS
CHOCOLATE IN TABLETS
PETER'S CHOCOLATE
FRY'S CHOCOLATE
CAYLEY'S CHOCOLATE
CADBURY'S CHOCOLATE
FRESH MADE CHOCOLATE NOUGAT
CHOCOLATE PRALINES
CHOCOLATE ALMONDS
CHOCOLATE ASSORTED CREAMS
CHOCOLATE TOFFEE
CHOCOLATE ALMOND PASTE, etc., etc.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

25-27-29 Church Gate Street—Bombay.

Telephone 325. Telegrams:—"Imogen" Bombay.

PLEASE NOTE THAT

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA

IS THE ONLY ONE

In the whole of India who has received

TWO MEDALS from the INDUSTRIAL INDIAN EXHIBITIONS FOR FEVER REMEDIES.

MALARIA! CHALLENGE OF Rs. 5,000.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS OR MIXTURE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE drives all the poisonous Malarial germs out of the body. It is truly wonderful that this dread disease can be cured so readily, but it can and that is all you need to think about. If you buy a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE and if it does not cure your Influenza Malarious, intermittent and Bilious Fevers and mild form of Plague, let me know at once and I will refund your money. I want no man's money unless I am satisfied that Batliwalla's remedies has given him more than his money's worth. Can you blame me for being enthusiatic about the efficacy of Batliwalla's Remedies? I have been selling them for years all over this country and in other countries. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture has attained such a high reputation in the Bombay Druggist's market that if I agree to take only one Rupee per dozen less than the market rate, I can sell one thousand dozens of it in one day only I offer a challenge of Rs. 5,000 to any one who can disprove this statement.

BATLIWALLA'S EMBIRIL TONIC PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Shallow complexion, Overwrought brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional weakness, Seminal emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of understanding due to excessive indulgence and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains, and to students and scholars, growing boys and girls, who in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be powerful and rapid restorer of mental and physical vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, the loss of appetite and imperfect digestion.

PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.

Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla's Embiril Tonic Pills (for Pale People) may be had from TREACHER and Co., Kemp and Co., PHILLIPS and Co., BEYNON and Co., etc., etc., etc. or from the Sole Manufacturers, DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

The "Times of India" in its report of the GREAT FIRE AT LAHORE, says:—"The fire was found by a moderate breeze and was unchecked for many minutes by any sort of extinguishing appliance."

"MINIMAX"
HAND
FIRE-EXTINGUISHER.

THE FIRE ENGINE OF THE FUTURE AND EVER-READY

MEANS OF PROTECTING LIFE AND PROPERTY.

MORE THAN 75,000 Sold Within Two Years AND OVER 1,000 Actual Fires Extinguished.

THINK THIS OVER SERIOUSLY.

No business house can really afford to be without the protection which the "Minimax" affords, being a ready and easily controlled means of effectually extinguishing an outbreak of fire which might, without its aid, prove a serious conflagration.

NOTE.—We will have much pleasure in answering any enquiry by return of post, or if resident, in or near Bombay, our "MINIMAX" representative will call on you.

SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY,

MARCKS AND CO., LTD.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

JOHN BEGG'S

ROYAL LOCHNAGAR WHISKIES

IN FOUR WELL-MATURED BLENDS.

BY Royal Warrant to H. M. KING EDWARD VII, 1901.
" " Her Late Majesty QUEEN VICTORIA, 1843-1900.
" " H. R. H. THE PRINCE of WALES, 1903.

Mofussil orders receive personal and prompt attention.

Can be had in retail from the following firms:—Messrs. MONGINI Bros; PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay and Poona; LEOPOLD & Co., Apollo Bunder; D. C. OOMRIGAR, Crawford Market; BYCULLA CO-OPERATIVE STORES; DARA Bros., Bandora near St. Andrew's and at the BANDORA REFRESHMENT ROOMS.

SOLE AGENTS:

BOMBAY WINE AGENCY,

147, GIRGAUM ROAD.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000			Age next Birthday.
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 1	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	43 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45	3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 9	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 5	49 7	71 6	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 18	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. The Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50, this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS.

Whose income is dependent upon health the Limited Payment System or Endowment Assurance is specially recommended.

R. P. ALLUM, General Manager.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Steamer "CAPRI," from HONGKONG and INTERMEDIATE PORTS are hereby informed of her ARRIVAL on the 7th instant and are REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE delivery of their CARGO as landed at Victoria Dock, No. 4 Shed.

All claims for damages &c., to be presented and adjusted before the departure of the Steamer on the 17th instant, otherwise they will not be entertained under any circumstances.

F. CROCCO,
Agent.
Rubattino, Coy.

BOOTS and SHOES.—Fresh supply of Leather from Europe and only the best quality used, Latest Shapes and fashions exactly produced. Highest finish and good fit guaranteed.—Messrs. JOSEPH IVAN and Co., Professional Shoemakers, 13, Tamarind Lane, Fort.

THE CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT, 1898.

NOTIFICATION OF AN IMPROVEMENT SCHEME.

NOWROJI HILL IMPROVEMENT SCHEME. (SCHEME XXIX.)

PURSUANT to Section 27 (1) of the above Act NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Trustees for the improvement of the City of Bombay have under the provisions of Section 3 of the said Act made a SCHEME FOR THE IMPROVEMENT of a certain area within the limits of the City of which the following is a description :—

All the lands and buildings (other than those included in Scheme III of the said Trustees) which are situated at Nowroji Hill within the Dongri Section of the B, Municipal Ward of the City of Bombay and are bounded on the North by Chinch Bunder Road, on the South by 1st Chinch Bunder Road, on the West by Jail Road East and Dongri Street and on the East partly by the G. I. P. Railway (main line) and partly by Chinch Bunder Road aforesaid, the area of the said lands and buildings being estimated to contain 1,53,000 square yards or thereabouts.

And that the Office of the said Board at the Esplanade Road within the Fort of Bombay, is the place where particulars of the said first mentioned Scheme, a Map of the area comprised therein and a Statement specifying the land proposed to be acquired may be seen at all reasonable hours,—Dated this 27th day of February, 1906.

G. O. W. DUNN,
Chairman of the Board.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

ACCELERATED MAIL SERVICE VIA POONA
between
BOMBAY AND BANGALORE.

THE BEST ROUTE FOR COMFORTABLE TRAVEL AND PICTURESQUE SCENERY.

THE MAIL TRAINS of this Company consisting of "BOGIE" Vehicles, of an improved description, RUN between POONA and BANGALORE, by the coolest route through the attractive scenery on the Uplands of the Western Ghats, and in Mysore, connecting at Poona with the vestibuled Mail Trains over the G. I. P. Railway, according to the following timings, and at the fares shown below :—

DOWN TRAINS.

		H. M.		
Bombay G. I. P. R.	dep.	15 0		Time.
Poona S. M. R.	arr.	18 45	H.	M.
	dep.	19 35	3	35
Hubli "	dep.	14 27		
Bangalore, "	arr.	5 35		

UP TRAINS.

Bangalore S. M. R	dep.	22 30		
Hubli "	dep.	12 50		Time.
Poona G. I. P. R.	arr.	6 20	H.	M.
	dep.	7 5	36	20
Bombay "	arr.	10 50		

Single journey through Fares in either direction. First Class between Bombay and Bangalore, Rs. 40-9-0. Second Class between Bombay and Bangalore, Rs. 23-6-0. Third Class between Bombay and Bangalore, Rs. 9-12-9.

2. There is only one change of Carriages, namely at Poona, on the journey between BOMBAY and BANGALORE. FIRST and SECOND CLASS PASSENGERS intending to travel by the Mail Trains over this Railway from Poona or Bangalore can secure accommodation by booking their berths beforehand, if the Station Master at Poona or Bangalore is advised by letter, or telegram, of the class and number of berths required, and the names of intending occupants

3. RESERVED ACCOMMODATION. Passengers wishing to have a Reserved Compartment in a First, Second or Third class carriage from Poona on the Down journey through to Bangalore, or from Bangalore on the Up journey through to Poona, should apply to the Station Master of the Station from which required.

The charge for reserved accommodation when secured for the whole distance from Poona to Bangalore or "vice versa" will be as follows :—

For a First Class Compartment. 2 1-2 Single journey fares.

For a Second Class Compartment. 3 1-2 Single journey fares.

For a Third Class Compartment. 6 Single journey fares.

If the number of passengers travelling in a compartment is in excess of the number of fares payable so reserve such compartment, the charge will be made for the actual number that travel.

4. A DINING CAR is run daily on the Mail Trains between Poona and Bangalore in both directions.

W. B. WRIGHT.
Traffic Manager.

Dharwar 15th January, 1906.

CINEMATOGRAPH EXHIBITION.

CRUICKSHANK ROAD.

A SPLENDID CHANGE OF PROGRAMME,

ENTIRE CHANGE OF PICTURES.

THREE REPRESENTATIONS EACH EVENING.

First Performance...7-30 to 8-30 P.M. (Standard Time,)
Second do, ...8-30 to 9-30 do.
Third do, ...9-30 to 10-30 do.

"Where is my Horse"	Picture 115 feet.
"The Acrobatic Elephant"	150 feet.
"The Custom House Search"	115 feet.
"The Christmas Goose"	165 feet.
"The Phenomenal Hen"	210 feet.
"A Cheeky Traveller"	165 feet.
"The Pasnas Nightmare"	250 feet.
"Three Phases of the Moon"	150 feet.
"Fire Cascades"	130 feet.
"The Young Tramps"	700 feet.

PROGRAMME No. 2 FROM 8 to 9 P.M.

"An Impatient Customer"	100 feet.
"Brazilian Dance"	130 feet.
"School boys practical Joke"	120 feet.
"The Wiz"	130 feet.
"A bad Joke"	80 feet.
"The Hairdressers Victim"	70 feet.
"Room please"	70 feet.
"The Troublesome Fishbone"	100 feet.
"The Motor Car and the Cripple"	130 feet.
"My Neighbours Lamp"	130 feet.
"Kids Practical Jokes"	190 feet.
"Vendetta"	700 feet.

ADMISSION to each Representation 1st Class, One Rupee,—2nd class 8 annas, 3rd Class 4 Annas.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.

DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles: also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL Co. of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December,

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank

J. SEGRIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 10th instant, being a PUBLIC HOLIDAY under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

OUDH AND ROHILKHAND RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR STEEL WAGONS.

IN continuation of the advertisement published last month, NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN that the date up to which TENDERS will be received is EXTENDED from 15th February to 31st March, 1906.

By Order,
P. A. HYDE,
Carr : and Wagon Superintendent,
O. and R. Railway,
Lucknow the 2nd March, 1906.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE OFFICE of Messrs. THAKURDAS & Co., Solicitors and Notaries Public, has been REMOVED to No. 25 ESPLANADE ROAD, opposite the Rajabai Tower, on the first floor of the buildings, known as the Agra Bank Buildings.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying about 200 Military and Naval Officers' Messes and 100 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses :—

POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co,	Jerez.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER.	Ay.
GIESLER & Co.	Avise.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS.	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Edinburgh.
NATH, JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE, Lo.	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
WARRE & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
KIDD & SHADBOLT.	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côte d'Or.
ACKERMANN—LAURANCE.	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL.	Budapesth.
R. SCHLUMBERGER.	Voslau.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
RUTHERFORD & BROWNE.	London.
JOHN JAMESON & SON, Ld.	Dublin.
WILLIAM & KEITH JOPP.	Aberdeen
MACKENZIE BROS.	Rosshire.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
COATES & Co.	Plymouth.
MARTELL & Co.	Cognac.
E. CUSENIER & CIE.	Marseilles
P. B. BURGOYNE & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expenses of importing them direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

HUNTLY BLEND WHISKY.

THE FAVORITE BRAND OF INDIA.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., Ld., BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

CHAMPAGNE
MOET and CHANDON'S
DRY IMPERIAL
VINTAGE WINE.

TO BE HAD FROM
CROFT MODY & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS.

RETAIL SUPPLIERS :
Messrs. BRANDON & Co.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS,
AND
Messrs. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET.

Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.

The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are attended to by an expert.

4, WHITEFRIARS STREET, LONDON. TELEGRAMS: "KEYMER, LONDON."

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion. One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER,—Produces a polish like new on Jewellery, Silver Goods Plate and Clear Metals. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Trial Samples gratis on application. Per tin Annas 12, per dozen Rs. 8. Vide recommendation.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

TO BE SOLD CHEAP,—A large consignment of BEDS, with Patent American Spring Mattresses. Apply to M. BRESLAUER and Co., Church Gate Street.

WANTED EUROPEAN NURSE to take charge of a Baby two months' old at the beginning of May ; must be experienced and trustworthy and have good personal references. Write stating full particulars as to age, wages, and experience to LADY JENKINS, Pedder Road, Bombay.

WANTED a SMART REPORTER with knowledge of Shorthand.—Good address and appearance. Apply Ex. Care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED Gentlemen to get their Applications, Memorials, Appeals prepared in a very effective style to insure success. Done in expert form. Apply to Box "No. 1234 A Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED—Qualified BINDERS. Apply 555 C/o "Bombay Gazette."

HAVE you seen the LATEST and BEST PIANO in Bombay ? If not go to H. KAPS and Co., 37, Meadows Street Fort, Bombay.

PETROL.—The famous SHELL BRAND. Imported by the ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., LD., Bombay Agents :—Messrs. FAZULBHOY M. CHINOY & Co. in Messrs. SHALESHOY TYEBJI & SONS' Shipchandlers Stores, Dalal Lane, Fort,

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine wines and liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents Dinners served till late hours.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL, Elphinstone Circle opposite the Town Hall. Further extensions and renovations. Rooms airy and commodious with bath rooms attached to each. Rates from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 4-0-0 per day. Special arrangements for monthly boarders and families making a prolonged stay. Cuisine a speciality.—Apply to the MANAGER.

ONE of the Sights of Bombay.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL'S ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALOON replete with everything that Oriental luxury and Artistic taste can suggest and Visitors will not regret an inspection of their High Class Portraiture, Artistic Paintings and Enlargements, and Indian Views of places of Special Interest. Portrait Paintings in oil on Photographic Basis a speciality. Hydraulic Lift available. Tata's Nippon Buildings. Top Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

PIANOFORTE LESSONS.—A LADY holding a LICENTIATE DIPLOMA, from the Royal Academy of MUSIC, London, is desirous of taking a few more PUPILS. Apply care of SEYMOUR DOVE & Co., Esplanade Road.

COTTON BUSINESS.—Cotton, and Seed, and Factory Business, Upcountry, WANT POST as Manager, or Assistant in these, for Buying Cottee, Wheat, Seeds &c, Working Factories, Pressing and Ginning, Jute, Flour, Oil, and other Mills. Have served for 22 Twenty years, as Agent to European Firms. Visited Steam Factories, and Travelled throughout India. Proficient in Opening New Stations. Also Erected and Dismantled Factories. Highest Testimonials. Address, "COMRA," care of "Bombay Gazette."

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms, by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandberg, B. A., and A. William Hayde. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

GOVERNMENT SERVANT-SUPPLIERS. Messrs OLIVER and Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants, Patronized by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels, Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. Fee, Bombay, Rs. 2, and Mofussil Rs. 3 for each servant,—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay Established 1872.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates, special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette' Steam Press,

A BOON TO SUFFERING HUMANITY. SURGERY SUPERSEDED.—SURGERY not needed at all :—Thorough cures for Hydrocele, Hernia, Elephantasis, Piles, Fistula, with its horrible and maddening agonies, and all sorts of Reotum and Scrotum diseases. Fatty or windy body (reduction in such a body from 4 to 6 inches certain after 15 days' treatment) Rheumatism, Gout, Paralysis, Spermatorrhœa, Sterility, Diabetes, Dyspepsia, Nasal complaints, Leprosy and all sorts of malignant diseases are thoroughly cured by infallible and harmless vegetable medicines. Apply Dr. BALKRISHNA N. JOSHI, of Benares Pardeo Bridge, near Tram Terminus, Motiwala's Chawl Tardeo, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BY-WEEKLY Edition—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams, up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay ; Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates, Macmillan's, The National Review, Calcutta Review &c. &c. Apply C C., care of "Bombay Gazette."

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the Bombay Gazette" Office

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

BACK NUMBERS of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail addition, when available, are supplied on the following terms :—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas ; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas, 30 days to one year, 1 rupee and of older dates than one year from Rs. 2 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one Rupee.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business. 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross London.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ASTHMA AND BLOOD

POISON of any stage and description will be radically cured by our well-tried specifics sooner than by any other cure, Try and you are sure to admire them. Prices Rs. 4 and Rs 3 respectively. [1] A. E. JAMES, Esq., Dohri, writes :—"Your wonderful specific for ASTHMA has done more for my boy than all other Patent Medicines I had tried before. He has not since been troubled even slightly, and I am beginning to be convinced of your remedy having radically cured him." [2] S. SAW, ZA, Esq., Poona, writes :—"Your BLOOD MIXTURE is the BEST remedy yet discovered."

DIABETES AND DYSENTERY

however hopeless, are sure to be cured by our well-tried specifics. No other medicine in the world will be able to show a larger percentage of cure than our specifics. Prices Rs. 3 each. Full particulars about the above as well as about our specifics for HYDROCELE, PILES and FEMALE DISEASES please write only to :

J. C. MOOKERJEE & CO.,
THE VICTORIA CHEMICAL WORKS,
BANAGHAT, Bengal

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1904
ISSUED FOR..... £2,433,739
ACCUMULATED FUNDS..... £11,320,875
ASSURANCES IN FORCE..... £28,155,265

ASK FOR THE 1903
PROSPECTUS containing
the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from
F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES
EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street.
LONDON, 61, Threadneedle Street.
Total Funds as at 31st December, 1904..... £ 16,971,548
Revenue for 1904 ..... £ 3,570,552

The sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW PROSPECTUS JUST OUT.
GREAT REDUCTIONS
under all SYSTEMS,
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
King's Buildings, Bombay,

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

ASSETS..... Rs. 13 Crores.
ANNUAL INCOME ..... Rs. 2 Crores.
ESTABLISHED—1848.

NOVEL and ATTRACTIVE forms of ASSURANCE, APPEALING SPECIALLY to those who desire to combine INVESTMENT WITH FAMILY PROVISION

TABLE—I. T. D. H.
EXAMPLE :—

Rs. 442-8-0 Annual Premium secures to a person aged 25.
(1) In case of Death before age 60—
IMMEDIATE PAYMENT of ... Rs. 10,000.
(2) In case of Survival to age 60—
(a) CASH PAYMENT of ... ... Rs. 10,000
(b) LIFT ANNUITY of ... ... Rs. 600.
(c) PARTICIPATION in 35 YEARS CAPITALISED PROFITS.

Prospective benefits in case of Survival (in above example) equivalent to an investment of Annual Premiums in CONSOLS, whilst the security of Rs. 10,000 Assurance in case of Death during 35 years is obtained in addition.

PROSPECTUS containing full Table of Rates for the above, and other new features, on application to

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
Chief Agents for India, Burma, and Ceylon
BOMBAY.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES and 50 LAKHS

actual experience since its Establishment.

Unsurpassed in
ADVANTAGES and LIBERALITY
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rates are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's TO POLICYHOLDERS.

Safest and Best Organization for Policyholders of any Indian Company.

Claims paid immediately upon receipt of satisfactory proof.

ENDOWMENTS
AND
ANNUITIES
ON
SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application to the Company's Office.

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

E. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND.....£525,000

HEAD OFFICE :
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Tuticorin.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Zanzibar,
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Mombassa,
Karrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Nairobi.
Steamer Point,	Aden,	Kandy,	Chittagong.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Yen	24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	"	18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND...	"	9,940,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	"	800,000

HEAD OFFICE : YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

London.	Shanghai.	Port Arthur.	Kobe.
Lyons.	Hongkong.	Mukden.	Osaka.
New York.	Tientsin	Tairen.	Tokyo.
San Francisco.	Peking.	Chefoo.	Nagasaki.
Honolulu.	Newchang.	Tieling.	Bombay.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Bank of England : The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld. ; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld. ; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS, FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL..... £800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £875,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..... £800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak)	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor	Saigon
Madras	Bangkok	Shanghai
Rangoon	Batavia	Tientsin
Colombo	Sourabaya	Hankow
Penang	Manila	Yokohama
Thaiping	Cebu (Philippines)	Kobe
Medan, Deli (Sumatra)		New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 3-30 P.M.
Saturday—10-30 A.M. to 1-30 P.M.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 9,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt.)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular And Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.,
A. M. TOWNSEND, } Managers,
C. S. ADDIS Esqr. }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	RANGOON
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

J. A. JEFFREY, Acting Agent.

7 Church Gate Street, Bombay.

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SUBSCRIBERS who have hitherto been SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library can obtain it by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & Co., 19, Hornby Road 3rd Floor, Fort, or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Head Office

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily—thrice a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch) ; Fourth and onward Two Annas Re. 1 per inch) ; Twice or Once a week ; First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 3 per inch) Fourth and onward Three Annas per line (Rs. 1-8 per inch). Minimum Charges Rs. 2.

FLAT TO LET.

FURNISHED (PIANO) for 7 months from April, in Queen's Mansions, 2 Bedrooms, Drawing and Dining Room, fixed Bath, hot and cold water laid on, electric light fittings, electric fans and electric lift, latest sanitary arrangements. Rent Rs. 175. Or would let unfurnished for longer period.

C. E. COPPLESTONE,
32, Hornby Road.

SALE ! SALE !! SALE !!! MARCH 4TH to 31ST.—To make room for another large stock. Marvellous Bargains. Early calls secure best Bargains. See advertisement Below—J. OAKES and Co., Hornby Road, Bombay.

SALE ! SALE !! SALE !!! Boots, Shoes, Leather, Canvas, Wooden and Steel Trunks. Dress and Suit Cases. Gladstone Kit, Hand, etc., Bags, Hat-boxes, Holdalls. Bed-Straps, Collar Boxes, Belts, Gaiters, Dog Collars, Purses, Harness Saddles, etc. 12 1-2 per cent off all Goods. Real Bargains at Cost Price.—J. OAKES and Co., Hornby Road, Bombay.

SALE ! SALE !! SALE !!! MARCH 4th to 31st—To make room for another large Stock. 12 1-2 per cent off all Goods, Marvellous bargains, Early calls secure best bargains. See Advertisement above.—J. OAKES and Co., Hornby Road, Bombay.

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GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand Englishbuilt CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS and VICTORIAS by well known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styles, cane Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

PARIS IN BOMBAY.

THE celebrated scents, Lavender, Cologne water, and large Jars of E. D. Quinine, Lotion, etc., a sample consignment, to be SOLD in RETAIL at the CHEAPEST possible Rates.

MANECKJI S. PATEL,
Perfumery, Provisions and Patent Medicine Merchant,
Opposite Sir Bengalee Girl's School,
78, Parsee Bazar Street.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

5,000 Tons of STEEL BEAM in all Sections and Weights,
ALSO
STEEL ANGLES, TEES,
PLATES, CAST IRON PIPES,
GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS
kept in Stock, ready for delivery.
Full particulars and prices from
GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
King's Building,
HORNBY ROAD.

SECOND HAND BOOKS.

	Rs.	A.
A Village Mystery, by Mrs. Coulson-Kernahan	0	8
The Impostor, by Harold Bindloss	0	8
The Purple Head, by Edwin Pugh	0	8
A Lost Cause, by Guy Thorne	0	8
The Suburbans, by T. W. H Crosland ...	0	8
A Son of the Sea, by F. T. Bullen	0	8
His Private Life, by H Smith	0	8
In the Hands of the Czar, by Garrett Mill ...	0	8
Richard Hartley Prospector, by Douglas Blackburn	0	12
A Pillar of Dust, by Mrs. F. Campbell ...	0	8
Lone Marie, by W. E. Norris	0	8
Adventures of Gerard, by A. Conan Doyle ...	0	8
The Pilgrim's Progress	0	6
Shakespeare, Vol. II, 6 plays	0	6
Francis Bacon, Vol. I	0	6
ALL ABOVE IN PAPER COVERS.		
Bridge Topics by "Lynx"	0	8
Studies, by B. C. Mahtab	0	8
Overheard by Skene Dhu...	0	8
Henry Brocken, by W. L de la Mare	0	8
Poems, by Joseph Furtado	0	6
The Queen's Resolve, by Charles Bullock ...	1	0
Crowned to Serve, by Charles Bullock ...	1	0
"Out of the Depths," by Pitt Bonarjee ...	1	0
Tamil-English Dictionary, by G. U. Pope ...	2	0
The Buddhist Catechism, in Tamil	0	4
Fireside Astronomy, by D. W. Horner ...	0	8
Sangeet Balopadesh, by B. B. T...	0	8
Brahmakarya, by Romesh C. Chakavartty ...	0	4
Echoes of the East, by Xenos	0	4
Schedule D., by S. W. Flint	0	4
Hindu Social Progress by N. S. P. Garu ...	0	4
The Conversion of India, by Pitt Bonarjee ...	0	4
The Wife and Mother, by Vincent	1	4
German Grammar, &c., by Louis Lubovius ...	0	12
Sense and Sensibility, by Jane Austin ...	0	12
Physical Drill, by Kempster and Kaye ...	0	12
How to Invest Money, by E. R Gabbott ...	0	8
Home Hygiene in Gujarathi, by D. H. Mehta	0	8

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BOMBAY.

BOMBAY STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji presiding. There were also present :—Sir Sassoon J. David, Kt., Mr. Jaffer Rahimtoola, Mr. James Macdonald, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Kt., the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas D Thackersey, Mr Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Mr. Joseph Baptista, Dr. D. N. Kanrak, Dr. A. G. Viegas, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Mr. W. L. B. Souter, Mr. W. D. Sheppard, Municipal Commissioner, and Mr. M. N. Wadia, the Secretary.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

The Commissioner reported that he had sanctioned the purchase from Captain Treo of two lionesses at a cost of Rs. 1,320 for the Victoria Gardens.

TENDERS ACCEPTED.

The Commissioner reported that he had accepted the tender of Mr. A. Mahler for lighting, oleincandescent gas lamps in the Municipal markets and the Bomanji Wadia fountain clock at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,205 for the year 1906-1907. The Commissioner also reported that he proposed to accept the tender of Messrs John Fleming and Co. for the supply of hibtaps, stop-cocks and sluice valves required for the water works department at a cost of Rs. 15,759-9-0. Sanction was accorded to the tenders being received and also to the tender of Messrs. Bhawoo Cassinath and Co. for the supply of clothing during 1906-07 to the employes of the different Municipal departments at a cost of Rs. 9,925-4 being accepted.

SUPERVISION CHARGES.

The Commissioner in a letter, dated the 2nd instant, stated that under one of the clauses of the contract for the work of the 15in. sealed sewage mains Parel Road, the Contractors (Messrs. F. R. Hill and Co. and Maneckji K. Thanawalla) were liable to pay the Municipality a sum of Rs 120 per month from the date of order to commence the work to the date of completion, the same being the amount fixed under the contract for Municipal supervision charges. The order to commence the work was given on the 19th July, 1905, and the contractors completed the work on the 15th December, 1905, or 4 days before the expiry of the contract period of fifteen days, and they therefore request that they should be relieved of the supervision charges for at least one month. The request appeared to be a reasonable one and he therefore requested sanction to the contractors being charged the supervision cost for only 3 months and 26 days at the contract rate of Rs. 120 per month.

The sanction applied for was granted.

THE USE OF POISON.

Mr. Julia Crimmin of 41 Marin Lines, in a letter dated the 1st instant, stated: My mali reported to me that he saw a person whom he describes as a chokra, scatter poison around outside my compound pailing on the 27th February about 6 o'clock. The result was that four of my fowls were found dead the next morning and four more which were looking ill have died since. Many crows and some squirrels have also been found dead since 24th in and outside the compound. I shall feel obliged if you will bring this complaint to the notice of the Municipal Corporation. Apart from the illegality of the proceeding it appears to me a most stupid arrangement by which irresponsible persons are allowed to scatter poison about without giving notice to those living in the neighbourhood.

It was resolved to forward the letter to the Commissioner for remarks.

ROADS IN PAREL,

Consideration was given to a letter from Mr. Dadabhoy Dhunjibhoy Parelwala and 328 other persons who stated that in October last a petition was made by them to the Corporation, for the construction of a public road along the private road on premises known as Chamarbag which connects the Suparibagh Road with the Government Gate Road, and that in reply to that petition they were informed that the Corporation while recognising the desirability of improving the Chamarbag Road, did not think it desirable to take any action for the present Praying that for reasons given, the question be reconsidered, and that the proposed improvement of the locality be not postponed and left to be undertaken by other bodies, but that the private road be converted into a public road by acquiring whatever land that was now available free of charge and by setting a set back line for the future.

It was decided to send the letter to the Commissioner for favour of remarks.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 3rd Feb. 1906, on 501·35 miles open.

	Ossoaing Traffic Receipts	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,33,000	2,85,000	4,000	4,22,000
Or per mile of Railway	264	565	8	837
For previous 4 weeks of half-year.	4,54,000	10,37,000	16,000	15,17,000
Total for 5 weeks...	5,87,000	13,22,000	20,000	19,39,000
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,57,928	2,14,055	2,421	3,74,404
Per mile of Ry. do.	313	424	5	742
Total to corresponding date do. ...	6,86,968	11,55,009	16,813	13,58,790

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 47,696
Do. to date ..... ,, 80,210

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 3rd Feb. 1906 on 141·14 miles open.

	Cosobing Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	5,000	27,000	.....	32,000
Or per mile of Railway	36	191	.....	227
For previous 4 weeks of half-year	18,000	85,000	.....	1,03,000
Total for 5 weeks ...	23,000	1,12,000	.....	1,35,000
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	5,591	26,422	85	31,098
Per mile of Ry. do.	39	187	1	220
Total to corresponding date do.	24,000	1,25,542	398	1,50,490

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 902
Decrease to date ..... ,, 15,490

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

WILKIE-BROWN—At Sagargad, Ajilag, on the 2nd inst., to Mr. and Mrs. Wilkie-Brown, a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ALLEN—February 25, at Quetta, Baluchistan, the wife of Lieutenant Henry G. Allen, A. Y. D., of a son.
BARNES—February 27, at The Hermitage, Coonoor, to Mr. and Mrs. Archer Barnes, of a son.
FALLA—March 3, at Madras, the wife of Staff Sergeant A. T. Falla, Ordnance Department, Southern Circle, of a son. (Still-born.)
HALL—February 17, at "Woodlands," Coonoor, the wife of Horatio M. Hall, of a son.
PULIPAKA—February 25, at Rangpur, the wife of Dr. R. Hay Pulipaka, Civil Surgeon, of a son.
PACKWOOD—March 1, at Umballa, the wife of S. S. I. Packwood, Unattached List, Government Telegraphs, of a son.

DEATH.

NAYLOR—February 25, at "Woodfield Cottage," Meerut, of heart failure, Annie Maria, the dearly beloved wife of the late Robert DeGascoyne Naylor, aged 63 years.

"Unless we have proteid we die."—Gamgee."

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PROTUMEN ½ lb. packet.....	0 12	each.
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PROTUMEN 1 ,, ,, ...	2 6	,,
PROTUMEN Corn floor	0 12	,,
PROTUMEN Arrowroot	0 14	,,
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PROTUMEN Chocolate Cakes...	0 8	,,

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises 6h. 15m. Sun sets, 6h. 8m. High water 9-27 m. 10-29 a. Low water, 3-50 m., 3-36 a.

Municipal Corporation, 3-30 p. m. (S. T.)

Concert by the Orchestra of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, Town Hall, 9-30 p. m.

Y. W. C. A. Association, annual meeting, Y. W. C. A. Hall, 6 p. m.

POLO.—There will be a game of Polo to-day at 5-30 p. m.

POLICE NOTICE.—Two dogs have been taken charge of by the Police and await owner.

DEPARTURE OF A NATIVE CHIEF FROM BOMBAY.—Raj-Kumar Rugbeer Singh of Pallana has left Bombay, with his arms and followers.

MAZAGON MISSIONARY UNION.—There will be a meeting of the above Union at St. Peter's Boys' School room on Monday, March 12th, at 8-30 p. m (S. T.). The Rev. Father Maxwell will give the Address.

CALENDAR.—We have received an admirable wall Calendar, in the shape of a lucky horse-shoe, from Mr. R. R. Parakh, Churchgate Street, the agent for India of Messrs James Lee and Sons, tanners, curriers, and leather strapping manufacturers.

A CHILD FOUND WRAPPED IN A PIECE OF CLOTH.—A female infant aged about eight or nine days was found wrapped up in a piece of white cloth on Chinch Bunder Road, at 9 p. m. on Tuesday and was removed to the Motabai Hospital, and is detained there.

AN ACCIDENT AT THE DOCK.—Kishna Ranoo, a dock labourer, residing at Wari Bunder and aged 25 years, while working yesterday morning near No. 2 Victoria Dock, was accidentally struck on the back with a box of cloth-goods, which fell from the sling of a crane that stood close by. He was conveyed to the G. T. Hospital, where he is detained for treatment.

FALLING OFF HIS CART.—Mathorba Ramji, aged 50 years and employed as a Municipal cart-driver, was driving an empty dust-bin cart No. 7 along the Tardeo Road, on Tuesday afternoon, when he accidentally fell off his cart and the off wheel passed over him. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital where it was ascertained that he sustained the fracture of two of his ribs. He is detained for treatment in the hospital.

CARELESS USE OF A LAMP.—Kassim Noormahomed, aged eight years and residing at Syrang Street was removed to the G.T. Hospital on Tuesday as he suffered from burns on both legs. It appeared that the burns were caused through his clothes having accidentally caught fire, while carrying a naked kerosene oil lamp. He is detained at the hospital for treatment.

ROBBED WHILE ASLEEP.—Laxmibai, a Hindu widow, residing in a hut off the Soparibagh Road at Parel, has reported to the Police that while asleep on the night of the 3rd instant, some one entered her hut. She awoke on feeling somebody's hand on her neck. She raised an alarm and saw the person absconding. She then discovered that she had been robbed of her dozen gold "putlies" and a gold "pan" collectively valued at Rs. 50, which she wore as a necklace. The room being dark she was unable to see who the thief was.

BAND AT THE COOPERAGE—By kind permission of Lt. Colonel S. J. Sarjant V. D. and Officers of 1st Batt. G. I. P. Ry Vol. Band will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine Band Master, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day :—

March	Unter Die Saldatin ..... Fahrbach
Lancers	Duke of Fife ..... Wood
Selection	I' Lambardi ..... Verdi
Duet for Cornet & Euphonion ...	Excelsior ..... Helfe
Selection	The Mikado ..... Sullivan
Valse	Ricits D'Amour ..... Waldteufel

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

THE BOMBAY SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

SPEECH BY H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

A general meeting of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals, was held yesterday afternoon, in the Town Hall, Bombay, H. E. Lord Lamington, the Governor of Bombay, Patron of the Society, presiding.

Amongst those present were the Hon. Mr. E. M. H. Fulton, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Bart., Sir Harkisandas Narotamdas, Mr. Bomonji Dinshaw Petit, Mr. Arthur K. Leslie, Mr. G. Lund, Mr. M. R. Jardine, Mr. P. Byrne Mr. R. M. Phillip, Mr. Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy Ibrahim, Mr. Jehangir B. Petit, Mr. Jamsetjee A. Wadia, Mr. Gordhandas Gocouldas Tejpal, Mr. Narotam Morarji Goculdas, Mr. Lakhamsey Napoo, Rao Bahadur Ellappa Balaram, Mr. Manechshaw D. Doctor, and many others.

The report of the Society and the Hospital for Animals for 1904-05 together with the Statements of Accounts for the two years were printed and distributed.

ADOPTION OF THE REPORT,

Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit in proposing the adoption of the report of the Society and the Hospital for 1904-5, said :—Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen,—Before I formally move the adoption of the first proposition, which has been entrusted to me, I shall with your permission touch upon a few salient points of the report for the two years 1904 and 1905 which has already been circulated among you, and which by reason of its length it is desirable to accept as read. The Society as usual has been busy carrying out its humane mission on behalf of the dumb creatures and has elicited the appreciation of many places both in and out of Bombay. As regards the actual work of the Society the prosecutions before the Magistrates were as follows :—

	1904	1905	Total.
Horses	354	393	747
Bullocks	4711	4624	9335
Buffaloes	51	27	78

Thus there were 10,160 prosecutions on the whole during the period under report. Out of these 6395 cases were fined by the magistrates, 3019 animals were ordered to the Hospital ; 100 animals were sent to the Pinjrapole and 443 cases were warned and discharged by the Magistrates. A large portion of the number of animals taken before the magistrates was sent for treatment to the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel, and the following figures tend to show the useful work which that Institution has been silently carrying on. During 1904 the total number of animals admitted into the Hospital was 2990 of which fully 80 per cent were discharged as cured, about 6 per cent died and about 6 per cent remained at the Hospital. The number of out-patients in the same year being 610. In 1905 the Hospital was again able to show the creditable record of 81 per cent cures out of a total of 3176 admissions while only about 6 per cent. were uncured, 6 per cent died at the Hospital and 7 per cent. remained in the Hospital. The out-patients in the year being 672. During the period under report some changes both in the office of the President of the Society as well as in the personnel of the Executive and General Committees was necessitated either by the sad deaths or resignations of the incumbents. Particular mention among these may be made of the severance of connection with this Society of Dr. J. Pollen whose resignation had to be accepted with regret on his retirement from the Service. The Society gratefully acknowledges the handsome donation of Rs. 10,000 bequeathed to it by the last will of the late Mr. Coverjee Cowasjee Ghandhy This sum has been utilised towards the construction of a ward for eight horses and anotherjone for accommodating nine dogs and the balance has been carried to donation account. I also take this occasion to express your thanks to Lady Banbury and Sir Howard Vincent for the great and kindly interest they have been evincing in the work of our Society as also for the donations which the former has so kindly sent through Sir Howard. The fines which were imposed at the Police Courts had by a special concession of Government been paid to the Society for some years past and had been the means of materially assisting the Society in the execution of its work. This concession which expired on 6th June, 1905, was again renewed by Government for a further period of five years for which the Society begs to tender its grateful thanks. The Society is also indebted to the subscribers and donors who have so generously contributed towards its funds as also to the Presidency and Honorary Magistrates, the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioners of Police and other officers under them for the ready assistance so kindly rendered by them. Coming to the financial position of the Society, I am glad to state that while the period of the last report showed a deficit, we are enabled to show in the present report a surplus of Rs. 3992-5-5 of receipts over expenditure. The funds of the Hospital are in a much more satisfactory condition as they show that the income has exceeded the expenditure by Rs. 42 516-0-10 excluding the sum of Rs. 20,000 which was during last year carried over to the Trust Account which now amounts to Rs. 3,32,900. Before concluding I would convey the Society's best thanks to Mr. P. Byrne, the Honorary Solicitor to the Society for the gratuitous services rendered by him which the Society so highly appreciates. Lastly a word of thanks is due to Mr. Maneckshaw D. Doctor for his zealous work as Secretary to our Society. Now I beg to propose that the report of the Society and the Hospital for Animals for 1904-1905 together with the statements of accounts for the two years be approved and adopted (applause)

Mr. A. K. Leslie, in seconding the proposition said :

"From the remarks we have just listened to, I feel sure that all present must be satisfied that the Society and Hospital are not only carrying on the work for which they exist, in a satisfactory manner, but are also in a happy state as regards their finances. Sir Dinshaw has explained why the report had not been read on this occasion, but for the information of those who may not have leisure to read it, I should like to draw attention to the wide field of usefulness which is open to the Society and to say that the members of the Executive Committee will always welcome any suggestions for the furtherance of the objects and plans of the Society. I imagine, however, that the Hospital staff would not welcome a large addition to some of their outpatients as given on page 16. Sick lions, for instance, cannot be pleasant subjects to handle and a good many people think that crows should have a treatment which if not medically speaking curative in its action should at least be compatible with convalescence. This is, I believe, the first public meeting of the Society since Sir Dinshaw accepted his present office and we should congratulate ourselves in having secured as our President the head of a family whose name is so intimately associated with the Society and Hospital and whose benefactions to both are writ so large in our records. I have now with much pleasure to personally second the resolution Sir Dinshaw has proposed (Applause).

The proposition was declared carried unanimously.

On the motion of Rao Bahadur Vassaji Khatji seconded by Mr Lakhamsey Napoo a new Executive and General Committees were appointed.

Mr. P. Byrne was appointed Honorary Solicitor and Rao Bahadur Ellapa Ballaram, Honorary Architect to the Society.

On the proposition of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy seconded by Mr. Jehangir B. Petit it was resolved to set apart a sum Rs. 17 100 from the funds of the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals and be added to the Hospital Trust Fund.

Mr. M R. Jardine proposed and Rao Bahadur Ellapa Balaram seconded and it was unanimously resolved that the best thanks of this Society be tendered to the native grain, seed and cotton merchants and to native mill-owners and agents for their very liberal contributions towards the support of the Hospital for Animals.

It was proposed by Mr. Jamsetjee A. Wadia and seconded by Mr. Chunnilal D. Saraiya, to tender votes of thanks to the President and members of the Executive Committee and to Mr. Manekshaw D. Doctor, the Secretary and Treasurer of the Society. The proposition was unanimously adopted.

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

Lord Lamington in addressing the meeting said : I have to introduce an inharmonious note to this hitherto harmonious meeting, because I find from the agenda paper that I have to deliver an address to you. I am going to make a very few remarks, but a real address on the objects, intentions and motives of this society, I feel, I am really not competent to make. But I am very glad indeed to have an opportunity for the first time since I have been in Bombay to meet all those who are interested in this great humanitarian action. It is not only humanitarian in my opinion in the strictest sense of the word, because if you stop those who whether intentionally or unintentionally cause pain and suffering to dumb beasts, you at the same time make their feelings more refine and give them greater feelings of sympathy with human kind, and thereby you raise the whole tone and level of feelings of human beings one with another. Therefore it is to the interest of the public at large, that this institution and its work should be thoroughly supported. I do not think at the first sight anybody in this city or in the mofusil would say that there is any great evidence of cruelty being inflicted upon dumb animals Certainly the cruelty inflicted is in my opinion decidedly unintentional. It comes from ignorance and want of thought, and here it is that the work of the Society is so very strongly educational. It teaches men two things, that their action may cause pain to dumb animals and also to human beings, and that their carelessness or indifference does produce results which were perhaps quite unintentional on their own part. I hope therefore that the work of this Society may develop whilst at the same time I hope the needs of the Society will be lessened as those of the general public become more alive to the fact that it lies in each individual man by greater care and thoughtfulness to reduce the pain to those around him, more particularly to those in whose favour we are interested at the present moment, that is. dumb animals. It cannot be but that cruelty is generally inflicted on them by absence of thought, because if there is one striking element amongst the great section of the population in India, that of the Hindu creed, it is that infliction of pain, or death even among some sects, is, as we know, absolutely opposed to their traditions. Here, therefore, there is a wide field for hope that there will be a large diminution of suffering caused to dumb animals by the work of the Society by the mere fact that by pointing out to those, who are more ignorant, that their action may be productive of pain and suffering, and that it is contrary to their religious feelings and instincts that there will be great reduction off unnecessary pain and torments caused to dumb animals. I am sure the greatest thanks of the community at large are due to those gentlemen who administer and look after the work of the Society as well as of the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital. They work together and they work with most successful results. A large number of prosecutions that have been brought about during the last four years—I think some 20,000—shows that there is an undoubted scope for the work of the Society. At the same time the care and thorough treatment that is given in the hospital is proved by the fact, as Sir Dinshaw told, that 80 per cent of those admitted are cured. That is the great work of civilization that is being carried on in our midst, and it is my earnest hope that the work will be continued so long as it is necessary. I also trust that our fellow creatures, who become more and more alive to paying attention, and to be reluctant and be deterred from causing any pain to those dumb animals that are so useful and serviceable to our wants and needs. With these words I can only commend the work of the Society to the public at large, and trust that they will always have ample resources to carry it on. I think it shows what hold the Society has acquired upon public attention and that they have already succeeded in having a trust fund of the present value of three and a half lakhs of rupees. They require five lakhs only to put it in a thoroughly sound, financial position. Whilst I give my congratulations at the present time, I hope that in the future the work may develop still further and that the efforts of those who have taken upon themselves the labour of love will bear most excellent results. (Applause).

On the motion of Mr. P. Byrne, seconded by Sir Harkisandas Narotamdas a hearty vote of thanks was tendered to H. E. Lord Lamington for presiding on that occasion.

ANOTHER CAT STORY.

APROPOS of the story about the Babu and the cats a correspondent, who for obvious reasons wishes to remain incognito, writes :—The following cat story may be new to some while possibly familiar to others who may be able to vouch for its accuracy, which the writer does not pretend to.

In a Government Office in this Presidency a cat was kept to preserve the records from the depredation of rodents. Half an anna per day was allowed to provide it with rations. The native record-keeper discovered that his feline assistant only remained on the premises during the day and spent his nights in amatory excursions to the annoyance of the residents in the neighbourhood on their roofs or in their backyards. He felt constrained to recommend the dismissal from Government Service of Master Tom and recommended Pussy being appointed to fill up the vacancy. The recommendation was accepted and found to work very satisfactorily, the rats decreased, the neighbours no longer complained and Puss was never once found absent from her post. After a while a domestic occurrence took place, several young passes appeared, and Puss Senior had a family to provide for. The record-keeper felt it incumbent to put Puss on extra rations and incurred an extra pice per day beyond the recognised rate. The small increase in expenditure escaped notice until the bill found its way to the Accountant General's Office, when the unauthorised charge was spotted and objected to. The amount was ordered to be refunded, the charge being inadmissible until the sanction of the controlling authority, the Commissioner of the Division, was obtained. The record-keeper had to pay up pending final settlement of the objection raised. The record-keeper's immediate superior thought the charge a reasonable one under the circumstances and applied to the Commissioner to accord the sanction demanded by the Accountant, General. The Commissioner failed to see the matter in the same light and refused to pass the bill, remarking that the record-keeper should bear the loss since he had no business to incur the extra expense without applying for sanction. He further remarked that he thought if the maintenance of a cat in the Record Room was necessary that a male species would be preferable, since it would not require extra ration at any time of his existence. He wound up by suggesting the still more economical course of doing away with cats altogether and using rat trap. The Collector represented that male cats had been tried and found to be a failure, citing reasons, and pointed out that a trap would require bait, which would necessarily cost money, while at the same time it would only catch one rat in a night, compared to dozens which a cat would slaughter in the same period, not to mention the mere presence of the cat being sufficient to keep the rats from appearing altogether. The Commissioner held out and the Collector refused to give in. Reams of foolscap, stamps innumerable and language vigorous, sarcastic and voluminous were used up without the matter being brought to any satisfactory conclusion. Eventually the Collector in despair appealed to Government. The whole correspondence was called for and after being scrutinised and minuted upon in the prolific style peculiar to the Secretariat Staff, it passed through the hands of the Assistant Secretary to that of the Under Secretary, from the latter to the Secretary and from the Secretary to the Member of Council in charge of the portfolio of the department in which the question just arose, each one recording a minute of his own, until it finally went to His Excellency, who not wishing to deal lightly with such an abstruse problem, noted that it should be placed before the Council. That exalted triumvirate sat in solemn Conclave and after due consideration of all the pros and cons, decided that the action of the record-keeper dictated by humanitarian instincts was commendable and right, though improper in not just obtaining sanction, that the Accountant-General was right in objecting to the bill ; that the Collector was right in supporting the record-keeper under the circumstances, and that the Commissioner was also right in so carefully studying the interests of Government by setting his face and authority against unauthorised expenditure of public funds. The Accountant-General was requested to withdraw his objection. The disputed item would be met from the Budget Provision under the head Famine Grant. Every one was exonerated and the sign manual of approval put on the red tapeism carried out.

THE Senate of the University of Madras, will soon again be in the thick of controversy over the new Regulations. The Special Committee appointed to consider the Regulations which have still to be passed has finished part of its labours and a preliminary Report is now being drafted. The great bulk of the Regulations has, of course, been already passed by the Senate. The remaining Regulations are the most controversial, however,

BOMBAY JACKAL CLUB RACES.

THE annual point-to-point races arranged by the Bombay Jackal Club took place at Santa Cruz on Tuesday, and attracted a large number of those whom the holiday had freed from office. A good course had been marked out for the races and a stiff field made from the jumping events both of which attracted a good crowd of competitors.

Miss Dunlop distributed the prizes including the Townsend Trophy which goes this year to Mr. T. Moore. Mr. Dunlop, M. F. H. secures the James Graham Trophy, whilst the Boulton Trophy goes to Mr. Jack Symons who did exceedingly well throughout the day.

Event No. 1—Jumping Competition for Horses.—First prize, a cup ; Second prize, a cup.

Mr W E Crum's Renown ...Mr Owen Symons 1
Mr H B Pike's bl aus g Musketeer .....Owner 2

Also competed—Capt Walton Jenning's Trigger, Mr Henderson Grey's Janet, Major T Fraser's Rudolph, Mr D N Graham's Spartan, Mr D N Graham's Petrel, Mr C M Lucas' Dilkush, Mr J St Graham's Brave Boy, Mr R W L Dunlop's The Count, Mr W P G Taggart's Diana, Mr F R Hill's Hippo, Mr M G Bean's Belle Olaf, Mr G Byrne's Ching Win, Mr G Prier de Saone's Fily, Mr. McLachlan's Picture, Mr T L Robert's Dumbell, Mr T L Robert's Chartler, Mr J De Courtsey's Play Boy, Mr F A Prevost's Mercia, Mr Traill's Regalia, Mr W L C Glover's Selected, and Mr J D. Johnston's Lothian.

The jumping on the whole was good, Musketeer and Renown tied, but in the run off Musketeer just touched the wall, Renown gained full points.

Event No. 2.—"Jumping Competition for Ponies."—14·1 hands and under. First prize a cup.

Mr F A Prevost's ch aus m Mercia Mr Owen Symons 1

Also competed—Mr T D Moor's Banchante, Major Lloyd Jones' Khaki, Major Lloyd Jones' Daphne, Mr S J Gillum's Cactus, Hon A Hill Trevor's Breakaway, Mr J L Symons' Samphire, Mr H Blair's Xit, Mr G C Maclean's Jenny, Miss Exham's Evangeline, Mr W L C Glover's Pilot, and Mr W L C Glover's Selected.

Mercia scored all the way and won easily on points at all the jumps.

Event No. 3.—"The Hunt Cup for Horses."—A Point-to-Point Race.—About 4 miles. Catch-Weights English and Australians, 12st. 7lbs. and over : Arabs and country-breds 10st. 7lbs. and over Owner up. 1st prize, the Boulton Trophy and a cup ; 2nd prize, a cup. The James Graham trophy, and a cup will be presented to the first competitor who has not previously won a race, and riding a horse which has never won a race.

Mr J L Symons' b aus g Kingfisher .....Owner 1
Mr H B Pike's bl aus g Musketeer .....Owner 2
Mr D N Graham's bl aus g Spartan .....Owner 3
Mr R W L Dunlop's b aus g The Count..Owner 4

Also ran—Lantrail, Kestrel, Janet, Macaroni, Wakeful, Moidart, Belle Ofal, Molly M, and Playboy.

Betting : Evens King Fisher, 6 to 4 against Spartan, 4 to 1 Musketeer, 6 to 1 The Count and Kestrel, and 8 to 1 the others.

King Fisher made an easy win by about twenty lengths after Spartan had looked like a certain victory.

Event No. 4.—The Pony Hunt Cup for Ponies 14·1 hands and under. A Point-to-Point Race. About 4 miles. Catch-weights, English and Australians, 14-1, 12st. Arabs and country-breds, 14-1. 11st., Ponies 13-3 and under allowed 7lbs Owners up. First prize the Townsend Trophy and a cup.

T D Moore's g a e Akbar Khan .....Owner 1
Mr Owen Symons' b aus m Dudds.....Owner 2
Capt Meynell's b aus m Moonstone .....Owner 3
Major A W Oliver's c a e Ebenezer .....Owner 4

Also ran—Admiral, Shamrock, Al Mas, Jingle, Mainstay, Inspiration, and Bacchus.

Betting : Evens Dudds, 2 to 1 Akbar Khan, and Moonstone, 3 to 1 Daphne, and 8 to 1 the others.

Akbar Khan got to the front at the start and leading all the way won handsomely. Moonstone was close behind Dudds for the placing.

Event No. 5.—Open Point-to-Point Race for Horses. About 4 miles. Catch-weights, English and Australians, 12st. 7lbs. and over Arabs and country-breds, 10st. 7lbs. and over. Prize—A cup.

Mr. J. L. Symon's b aus m Houbara...Owner 1
Mr. T. L. Roberts' br aus g Dumbell Mr. P. Fischer 2

Also ran—Bovril, Petrel and Trumpeter

Betting : 6 to 4 on Dumbell ; 3 to 1 Houbara ; 4 to 1 Trumpeter ; and 6 to 1 the others.

Another victory for Mr. Symons when favour seemed to be placed elsewhere, Houbara winning by about twenty lengths, a very straggling finish.

Event No. 6.—Open Point-to-Point race for Ponies 14·1 hands and under, about 4 miles. Catch-weights, English and Australian, 14-1, 12st. and over Arabs and country-breds 14-1, 11st. and over Ponies 13-3 and under allowed 7lbs. Prize—A cup.

Mr. Owen Symons' g aus m Rosette ...Owner 1
Mr. J. S. Bruce's br aus g Kingtom Mr. P. Fischer 2
Mr. S. J. Gillum's Cactus, Mr. W. P. G. Taggart 3
Mr. J. D. Moore's g a g Grey Ghost ...Owner 4

Also ran—Alice, Jungli, Ebenezer and Evangeline.

Betting : Evens Rosette ; 6 to 4 against Grey Ghost ; 2 to 1 Cactus ; and 4 to 1 the others.

Rosette held a long lead and won easily the others being bunched up.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

The following Races will be sailed on Saturday 10th instant, A class. Handicap Race start at 3-30 p.m. Course No. 20. From Committee Vessel round Tucker Beacon, leaving it to port, round Red Channel Buoy, W. N. W. of Butcher Island, and round Red Channel Buoy, north of Butcher Island leaving both to starboard around Butcher Beacon, leaving it to starboard, and thence round North Karanja Buoy, leaving it to starboard, finishing at Committee Vessel. Length of course 12·5 miles.—Time-limit 7-15 p.m.

B. class Handicap Race start at 3-45 p.m. Course No. 19. From Committee Vessel round Tucker Beacon, leaving it to port, round Red Channel Buoy, W. N. W. of Butcher Island, leaving it to Port round North Karanja Buoy, leaving it to starboard, and thence to Committee Vessel. Length of course 9·6 miles.

N. B. If this course be reversed, the Red Channel Buoy, W. N. W. of Butcher Island, is still to be left to port. Time-limit 7-15 p. m. Tomtit class and Handicap Race start at 4-0 p.m. Course No. 18. From Committee Vessel round North Karanja Buoy, and round the P. and O. Mooring Buoy "B" off Cross Island, leaving both to port round North Karanja Buoy, leaving it to starboard, and thence to Committee Vessel. Length of course 8·5 miles. Time-limit 7-15 p.m.

Ships Boat Race. Start at 4-15 p.m. Course No. 16. From Committee Vessel round North Karanja Buoy, leaving it to port, round Tucker Beacon, leaving it to port thence round North Karanja Buoy, leaving it to starboard, and finishing at Committee Vessel. Length of course 6-3 miles. Time-limit 7-15 p.m.

Cruisers' Handicap Race—Start at 2-45 p m,

Names of Boats.	Time All'ces. M S	Entered by	Start at	Arrival	Time of Correct-ed Time
			H M S	H M S	H M S
Eileen IV...	Scr	Mr N N Wadia..	2 45 0	6 1 2	3 16 2

Time limit 7-15 p m—Course No 27 = 19·5 miles—Wind N-W by W Strength moderate—1st prize won by Eileen IV.

HANDICAP RACE FOR "A" "B" AND "C" CLASS YACHTS.

Nine boats started in the A. B. C. time in hand handicap Race. Sapphire and Turquoise being the scratch boats, a light breeze prevailed which resulted in Mannikin coming in first with Melody only a few seconds later and Yellow Peril third.

Handicap Race for 'A" "B" and "C" Class Yachts—Start time in hand

Boats.	Time All'ces. M S	Entered by	Start at	Arrival	Time of Correct-ed Time
			H M S	H M S	H M S
Sapphire...	Scr	Capt Muter. RE and Mr R H H Hopkins	3 40 0	6 19 51	2 39 51
Melody ..	6 0	Mr J B K Macbeth...	3 31 0	6 16 37	2 30 37
Manikinn..	30 0	Officers R A	3 10 0	6 10 15	2 20 15
Janetta ..	19 0	Officers R E	3 21 0	6 22 39	2 49 39
Estella ...	55 0	Mr R Carruthers ..	2 45 0	6 39 14	2 59 14
Sayonara..	36 0	Mr C G Nomico and Capt Cross	3 1 0	6 21 9	3 0 9
YlowPeril	32 0	Capt Lewelin	3 8 0	6 18 4	2 39 4
Jean.....	53 0	Mr A C H MacLean.	2 47 0	6 53 57	3 13 57
Turquoise.	Scr	Mr F J Preston	3 40 0	6 21 36	2 41 36

Time limit 7-15 pm—Course No 10 = 12·8 miles—Wind N W by W. Strength Moderate—1st Prize won by Mannikin. 2nd Prize won by Melody, and 3rd Prize won by Yellow Peril.

"PIXIE" CLASS YACHTS.

The boats got well away together with "Pixie" leading over the line, rounding Sunk Rock "Trixie" led with "Pixie" thirty seconds behind closely followed by "Erin." On the run to Gull Island "Pixie" overhauled "Trixie" and rounded the mark boat first a few seconds ahead of "Trixie." On the beat Home the same order was maintained "Pixie" winning in a very exciting finish.

Class Race for Pixie Class Yachts—Start at 3-0 p m.

| Names of Boats. | Time All'ces M S | Entered by | Start at | Arrival |

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NOTICE.

LETTERS, PARCELS, and TELEGRAMS for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR, Lieut-Colonel R. OWEN, Military Secretary, J. H. DuBOULAY Esq., Private Secretary, Captain H. MEYNELL, A. D. C., Captain E. GRAY, A. D. C., Captain the Hon'ble R. BRUCE, A. D. C., which cannot be delivered at Government, House, Bombay by 8 a.m., on 9th March should be addressed "GOVERNOR'S CAMP" without the addition of any Post Town until 22nd idem when they should be addressed to MALABAR POINT, BOMBAY.

J. H. DuBOULAY,
Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.
Dated Malabar Point, 3rd March, 1906.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 1906.

"FRENZIED FINANCE."

HOME papers, somewhat exultantly announce that Mr. Rockefeller is missing. The "Evening Standard," commenting on the announcement, observes that it might have been thought impossible for a millionaire to avoid the clutches of the law. Apparently nothing is impossible to the richest man in the world. The Attorney-General of Missouri wants Mr. Rockefeller's evidence in the legislative investigation of Standard Oil methods. But Mr. Rockefeller is in Florida, or Denver, or Monte Carlo, or New Jersey, or the West Indies, or concealed in his New York mansion, or afloat in a yacht on the Caribbean Sea, or—or elsewhere. Anyhow, Mr. Attorney-General Hadley cannot get at him. Subpœnas remain unserved and there is a melancholy possibility that if Mr. Rockefeller's shyness continues to overwhelm his zeal for the public service, the Standard Oil investigation may lack much valuable information. In the meantime, America is vastly interested, not only in Mr. Rockefeller's disappearance but in the allegations which are being made against him and his associates by Mr. Thomas W. Lawson, whose articles in the American "Everybody's Magazine" have been revised and expanded and are now published in book form, with the title "Frenzied Finance: the Crime of Amalgamated." Mr. Lawson was for some time a co-worker with Mr. Rockefeller and his partners, Mr. H. H. Rogers. He separated from them in a manner he explains, and since then has devoted his energies to exposing "the iniquities of high finance" and as Mr. Maurice Law expresses it "in sounding a call to the people to rise and put an end to the system that is enslaving them." When Mr. Lawson began to write, and his articles to attract the attention, he was decried as a sensation-monger, a man without conscience seeking revenge, as more dishonest even than the men against whom he was endeavouring to arouse public indignation. At first, it seems, he was treated with the contempt of silence, then an attempt was made to combat him. But, says Mr Low, who introduced Mr. Lawson to English readers through the "National Review," it was useless. He wilded too trenchant a pen. He was possessed of too many damning facts to be laughed out of Court or to be convicted of falsehood. He is a man of ability and he indicted at the bar of public opinion the great life insurance companies, charging their manager with having been derelict to their trusts and having wasted the money of the policy-holders. We know the result of the investigation whose revelations lent support to Mr. Lawson's allegations. Had he said a tithe as much of English traders he would have been proceeded against for defamation, and the pity is, for their own sakes and their company's that the aid of the law was not invoked to clear the reputations of the richest men in the world, instead of letting the judgment of the public go by default. It is a matter of regret too that Mr. Rockefeller has not appeared before the Missouri Attorney-General.

Mr. Lawson's aspersions are being circulated broadcast, yet nothing is done to disprove them. The enormous losses, he says, millions upon millions—to his personal knowledge over a hundred millions of dollars—which were made because of Amalgamated; the large number of suicides—to his personal knowledge over thirty—which were directly caused by Amalgamated; the large number of previously respectable citizens who were made prison convicts—to his personal knowledge over twenty,—directly because of Amalgamated, were, he asserts, caused by acts of this "System" of which Henry H. Rogers and his immediate associates were the direct administrators. Although it has been stated that the American churches refused to accept money from Mr. Rockefeller "because his methods were unethical and his money was tainted," and although Mr. Roger and his associates were responsible for the great wrongs Mr. Lawson charges them with, he tells us they "lead social lives, which measured by the most rigid yardstick of mental or moral rectitude, were as near perfect as it is possible for human lives to be." As husbands, fathers, brothers, sons, friends they are ideal, cleanly of body and of mind, with heads filled with sentiments and hearts filled with sympathies, their personal lives like their homes and their gardens revealing only the brightest things of their world, the singing, humming, sweet-smelling things which so strongly speak to us of the other world we are yet to know. As workers in the world's vineyard, continues Mr. Lawson, "they laboured six days and rested upon the Sabbath, and gave thanks to Him from whom all blessings flow that He allowed them, His humble creatures, to have their earthly being. And yet these men in whose eyes I have seen tears for others sufferings and whose voices I have heard grow husky in recounting the woes of their less fortunate brothers,—these men under the spell of the brutal code of modern dollar-making are converted into beasts of prey and put to shame the denizens of the deep which devour their kind that they may live."

The stories Mr. Lawson tells, are almost incredible. The actions of which he accuses his men are simply appalling. He tells of a call for funds within a few days of an election, to the tune of five million dollars, which overturned the people in five States and thereby preserved the destinies of the Republican party. He tells of two suit cases of money being shipped across the table at the foot of a judge's bench in the Court-room, from its custodian to its new owners, upon the rendering of a court decision and shows how the new owners frustrated a plot having for its object their waylaying and the recovery of the bags of money. He tells of the hurried departure of a great lawyer and his secretary, with bags of quickly gathered gold and all evidence of crimes committed and attempted in connection with the Massachusetts legislature, how after a ship arrived at an island in foreign seas the great lawyer's body received hurried burial and his secretary was later dropped, with weights about its feet, to the ocean's depths; and how ever since the natives whisper among themselves their gruesome suspicions. He devotes a chapter to the doings of certain financial reputation-sandbaggers and blackmailers, showing how through their agencies they hold up corporations and their managers for large sums, which upon being paid, start in motion a perfected system for the false moulding of public opinion for the purpose of making more easy the plundering of the people, and Mr. Lawson writes most vividly of all this, giving not only names and times and dates and places, but even the most minute details. His descriptions of scenes with the great financiers and his struggles with them are thrillingly realistic. And it is almost impossible to believe that the men, of whose private lives he speaks so highly, could descend to such depths of shamelessness as he alleges. It is, we repeat, a great misfortune that the accused persons do not endeavour to clear themselves, if they can, of such charges as Mr. Lawson makes. Remaining unchallenged they not merely constitute a serious reflection on a handful of individuals, but a slur on American business methods and, indirectly, upon the whole nation.

SIR WILLIAM GATACRE. THE news of the death of Sir William Gatacre, who was once Brigadier-General Commanding in Bombay, will be received with regret. Sir William, who wrote on military subjects to this journal, for some years, joined the Middlesex Regiment in 1862. His services were mainly in India, where he was Adjutant-General of the Bombay Command, before coming to Bombay, where he was a most popular officer and did much to make his connection with this command memorable. He was in the Hazara, Burma and Chitral expeditions. In the last-mentioned campaign he commanded a brigade of the relieving force. Afterwards he commanded an infantry division at Aldershot, and in the Khartoum campaign he was in command of a brigade. He commanded the Eastern District at Colchester before being sent to South Africa in command of a division. In command of a flying column in Chitral, General Gatacre distinguished himself over and over again and Sir Robert Low in his despatches described him as "an officer of exceptional and inexhaustible energy. He conducted in a very able manner the action of the 17th April, and his advance from Miankilai across the Jaubatai and Lowarai Passes was an example of what troops can do when inspired by a leader ready to accept impossibility and devoted to his duty. I commend Brigadier-General Gatacre to His Excellency's notice as an officer of great ability and exceptional power of inspiring troops under him with energy and devotion." Throughout his service General Gatacre bore a high reputation for fearless and untiring energy, though he was criticised in the Soudan for having called upon his men to undergo undue and unnecessary exertion. They dubbed him General Backacher. He was perhaps over-zealous and it will be remembered how at Atbara, though the Brigadier in Command, he was the first to reach and tear down the zareba, "a gallant exploit of the soldier, but a questionable position for the General," who was only saved from death by a sergeant who brought down a Soudanese, in the act of spearing the General. "Let him have it, Sergeant," said Sir William and the bayonet did its work. In South Africa, Sir William, on the eve of Stormberg, though nominally in charge of a division, could only assemble a brigade. His men had been diverted, some to Buller and some to Methuen. With the enemy so near him, it was but natural for Sir William to attack, and on the night of December 9, 1899, he led forth his men. The 2nd Northumberland Fusiliers, 2nd Irish Rifles, a body of Cape Mounted Rifles, some Mounted Infantry and two field Batteries—less than three thousand men—constituted his force, a handful of men to do the work of ten thousand. They were misguided and day-light found the column still looking for its objective and the General marching in front of them, leading his horse. The Boers were waiting for them and the column was driven back. Exhausted men fell by the roadside and were taken prisoner, while a very straggling body found its way back to Moltens. Had his men been fresh at the start they might have told a different tale. The loss of a detachment at Redderberg closed General Gatacre's career in South Africa. His energy and gallantry were a proverb with the troops, but the Redderberg calamity coming after Stormberg caused the Commander-in-Chief to deprive him of his command. He returned to Aldershot and was on the Active List almost up to the time of his death. General Gatacre's energy and capacity for leading men induced the Government of Bombay to take advantage of them by employing him as President of the Plague Committee which first fought the epidemic in this City and by which he earned the thanks of the Government of India as well as of the local Administration.

THE UTILITY MOTOR. THE use of motors under every disguise is extending with amazing rapidity all over the world. We read of the possible purchase of a number of motor-boats for use on the Liao river in Manchuria, a stream where they should be specially useful during the nine months it is not closed by ice. It is subject to a heavy tidal rise and fall with a resulting strong alternating current. The foreign population who would be most likely to utilise motor-boats in the beginning, is very limited in the district, and conditions are still unsettled there. In spite of these obstacles to the introduction of motors for either trade or pleasure the people of Niuchwang are eager to embark on the experiment of trying them. Motor omnibuses are multiplying in every large enterprising town as fast as is possible. In the short space of twelve months, they have increased from one to 170 in the London streets. There are many more to come and not a few ready in reserve. One British Company alone mean to be the proud possessors of 200 before 1907 dawns, and another, we learn, has boldly ordered 300. The builders of these huge vehicles are up to their eyes in work and find it practically impossible to meet the demand. Once all these omnibuses are on the road, the service is bound to extend outside London and thus change the conditions of life in the far suburban districts. The electric tramways were looked on as a boon and a blessing when they were established but now schemes for the extension of their sphere are finding opponents, so fast and strong is the tide of favour for the motor omnibus setting in. The only drawback to this which is its tendency to skid on muddy roads. In India that risk is less, unless the road be recklessly watered, but it is hoped that some remedy will be invented to prevent it altogether.

LORD CURZON AND MR. MORLEY. OUR late Viceroy is not adding to his laurels by persisting in the unseemly correspondence he addresses to the "Times." As has already been remarked, it is unprecedented, and moreover it is not likely to be productive of any good result. We doubt if the Home Secretary will allow himself even to be drawn, Lord Minto has signified that he, himself, his Council, Lord Kitchener and the Army Headquarters Staff are in accord in accepting Mr. Morley's settlement and propose forthwith to carry it into effect. That concludes, or ought to conclude, the whole controversy and Lord Curzon is unjust to himself to prolong the unseemly wrangle which he was the first to begin, in connection with this question.

THE ARMY ESTIMATES. THE Army Estimates amount to £29,796,000 as against £29,813,000 in 1905-6 and £28,830,000 in 1904-5. When special charges had been eliminated a net reduction of £469,900 on normal estimates was shown last year, so that the decline in the present estimates is practically nil. The highest sum reached was in 1903-4 when the total was £33,400,000 and the lowest in the last ten years £19,090,114 in 1895-6. France according to last returns pays £32,138,816 for her Army, Russia £36,647,089, Germany £31,880,455 and Austria £17,183,022.

His Excellency the Governor of Madras, who went into residence at Guindy yesterday will, according to the revised arrangements, stay there only a fortnight, returning to Madras to meet Sir Arthur Lawley.

LORD KITCHENER will probably make a short tour in April, while the Army offices are moving to Simla.

THE Shapa from Lhassa, who was due to reach Calcutta on the 10th instant, has been delayed in his journey from the Chumbi Valley to Darjeeling, and is not expected now to reach his destination until the 14th or 15th.

MAJOR DOUGLAS, Deputy Commissioner of Simla, will officiate for a short time as Commissioner of the Delhi Division, when Mr. Gordon Walker takes up the acting appointment of Financial Commissioner in the Punjab.

LAST evening at the Cathedral Church of St. Thomas's the Lord Bishop of Bombay confirmed 20 persons, the Rev. W. A. Dickins, acting Archdeacon, and the Rev. H. Foote, Garrison Chaplain, were present. The Bishop was attended by his domestic chaplain the Rev. C. de Costigon.

INTIMATION has been received in Madras, says the "Madras Mail," that Sir Arthur Lawley, the Governor designate of Madras, will sail from Marseilles on the 9th instant, and arrive at Bombay on the 23rd. He will leave Bombay on the 25th, and arrive at the Central Station early on the 27th. The arrival will be public and a special train will bring the saloons containing the new Governor and his Staff from Arkonam. Sir Arthur Lawley, who will be accompanied by Major Carr-Glynn, Military Secretary, and two Aides-de-Camp, will proceed immediately to the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, where he will take his seat as Governor of Madras.

HIS Highness the Maharajah of Mysore made detailed inquiries of Mr. M. Shama Rao, M. A., Registrar of Co-operative Societies in Mysore, at an interview a few days back, regarding the progress made in the State in establishing Co-operative Societies for the benefit of agriculturists and other classes of people. His Highness evinced much interest in the movement and, we understand, has offered a substantial sum of money for financing some of the Societies in their initial stages. His Highness's subjects will no doubt feel highly grateful for this kindly interest in their welfare and, we hope, will take full advantage of the generous offer.

JUDGING from the progress report of the Special Superintending Engineer for Irrigation Projects in Madras, there is every prospect that by the 30th September, 1906, the date on which the appointment of the Special Superintending Engineer terminates, the programme laid down will be fully worked out. The Government approve the programme submitted and note with satisfaction the good progress made.

THE church of Tasowo, in the province of Kursk, in Russia, possesses an extraordinary painting, for which the inhabitants are said to have paid £25, and of which they are exceedingly proud. The picture, according to the "Christian World," represents hell, and the most notable figure is that of Count Tolstoy, in peasant dress, sitting in a huge boiler, placed over a blazing fire, which gleeful demons are stoking. Some of Tolstoy's friends made remonstrances to the Bishop, who ordered the figure representing Tolstoy to be painted out. The Bishop sent his vicar-general to examine the picture, but the curious thing is that he did not discover that both he himself and the Bishop are among the figures in torment! After mediæval precedent, it seems the parish priest instructed the painter to give a hot place to everybody against whom he had a score to pay off.

THE UNIVERSITY AND THE NATION.

THOUGH no great additional expenditure is required in order to make Oxford more serviceable a part of our educational system, yet whatever can be done without endowments can be done more effectively with them, and any serious estimate of the resources which exist for the development of higher education must take account of the revenues of Oxford. At present both her revenues and her expenditure are almost unknown to the public. Are they increasing or diminishing? Is money spent in the most economical manner? Are working expenses as low as is consistent with good service, and the sums devoted to education as large as her income allows them to be? Published reports contain the comments made by his Majesty's inspectors on the financial position of other Universities and University colleges. Nothing similar is done in the case of Oxford. Yet there is no reason why the same criteria of economy should not be applied to Oxford as to other educational bodies which hold money in trust for the nation. At a time when it is difficult to furnish higher education with the sinews of war, it is anomalous that the resources of our greatest University should escape scrutiny.

THE RESOURCES OF OXFORD.

From the comparisons between Oxford and our younger Universities which occasionally appear in the press it might be gathered, writes Lambda in the "Pall Mall Gazette," that her revenues were steadily dropping down the bottomless abyss of agricultural depression. Now it is quite true that between 1888 and 1893 there was an actual decrease in the net income which the University and colleges draw from their estates. It is true, too, that the gross income of £70,000, which was all that the University received in 1904, is a small enough sum compared with the magnitude of the work which it has to perform. But the decade from 1894 to 1904 saw, instead of a decrease, an increase of some £12,000 in the net revenue obtained from college estates—a fact which, however explained, decisively negatives the supposition of a progressive depreciation in the value of Oxford property; and, furthermore, since from a public point of view Oxford is a single institution, of which the colleges are subordinate though important parts, in any estimate of the resources of Oxford the revenues of the colleges must be included. It is ridiculous that the efficiency of the University should be diminished through want of their co-operation, or that their superfluous revenues should be spent on objects to which Oxford as a whole is and ought to be, indifferent.

Though some colleges are poor, the revenues of certain others show an increase quite out of proportion to the increase in the income of the University, and unaccompanied by a corresponding increase in the number of students whom they admit, in the provision which they offer for research, or in the contributions which they make to the University Chest. While between 1894 and 1904 the income drawn by the University from all sources had increased (when the outlay on estates is deducted) by under £7,000 the incomes of two colleges rose together by over £12,000. While the net revenue drawn by the University from estates was in 1904 actually less than it was in 1894, the net value of college estates had increased by some £12,000. The appreciation in value of house property and land let for building has more than obliterated the decline in the value of agricultural land. Though the increase in the aggregate college revenues from all sources is, of course, much less considerable, it is enough once for all to dispose of the idea that Oxford is rolling helplessly in the trough of agricultural depression.

	Net Revenues from Estates only (not including Trust Funds, dividends and Interest on investments.)			Revenues from All Sources minus outlay on Estates.		
	1894	1904	Difference	1894	1904	Difference
University	£3,280	£3,152	—£128	£60,308	£98694	+£38,386
Colleges	£153,675	£166170	+£12,495	£321703	£359518	+£37,815

As will be seen from the accompanying table, the total college revenues minus the outlay on estates increased in ten years by just under £37,000, and amounted in 1904 to £358,000—over five times the income of the University. This was the sum available for providing room accommodation for undergraduates, for maintaining college buildings, and for forwarding education. The net revenue from estates alone increased by £12,000 odd, of which increase £7,000 went to three colleges, Merton, Magdalen, and Queen's. The gross revenues of the University and of the colleges were £70,000 and £495,000 respectively. On the one hand is a central authority which is condemned to inactivity by lack of funds. It can neither develop new branches of learning nor initiate a plan for bringing to Oxford men who are at present excluded by the costliness of college life. On the other hand, some of the bodies in whose hands the generosity of the past has placed funds in trust for education, plethoric corporations yoked to a starving University, can spend their superfluous moneys in adorning the rounded completeness of academic culture, as though unconscious of the barriers between Oxford and the nation which such a surplus might be used to abolish. Between 1894 and 1904 the income from all sources of six of the wealthiest colleges increased (when the outlay on estates is deducted) by £20,299, and in 1904 it amounted to £184,000. They draw more than half of the aggregate college revenue. Why have they no money to spare for the promotion of a scheme which might open the gates of the University and admit men of humble means to the worship of "divine philosophy"?

A comparison of the expenditure of poor and wealthy colleges brings out very clearly the waste which seems to result from the concentration of great wealth in the hands of comparatively few colleges. The outgoings of an Oxford college may be classified under three heads. There is the outlay on the management of estates and property, which varies roughly with the wealth of the college, the contributions made to the University, and the "internal expenditure." Postponing till later any consideration of the system under which colleges are taxed for the University, I wish to dwell for a moment on the internal expenditure of certain among them. It consists of payments for directly educational objects and payments for objects which are subsidiary to the main work of education. To the first class belong the salary of the Head, the salaries and pensions of tutors, Fellowships, scholarships, and exhibitions, money spent on the library, on prizes, perhaps on examiners, or a laboratory. The second includes payments made on account of building, rates and taxes, maintenance and repairs, chapel and choir (but not expenditure on supporting a choir school), servants, officers, and certain other administrative expenses, nearly all of which appear in the accounts of every college. From a comparison between the proportion of their internal expenditure which is paid by rich and poor colleges respectively under these two heads, it appears that the percentage spent on the accessories of education varies, not with the number of undergraduate members—six colleges, between them drawing considerably more than half the aggregate college revenues, accommodate much less than half the collegiate undergraduates but with the wealth of the college.

(Concluded on page 7.)

PRINCESS ENA AND THE POPE.

RECEPTION INTO THE ROMAN CHURCH.

KING EDWARD NOT PRESENT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 6.

King Edward had a most enthusiastic send-off from Paris, to-day.

His Majesty now proceeds to Biarritz.

King Alfonso and the Princess Ena and her mother are at San Sebastian.

LONDON, MARCH 7.

King Edward has arrived at Biarritz.

The preliminary rites of the Princess Ena's conversion were performed at San Sabastian yesterday.

The Pope sent the Princess rich presents and an autograph letter.

LATER.

The conversion of Princess Ena took place this morning in the Chapel of the Miramar Palace at San Sebastian in the presence of the Spanish Royal family and the Premier.

Bishop Brindle received the abjuration. Queen Christina is godmother and Prince Ferdinand of Bavaria godfather.

King Edward was not present.

LORD CURZON AND MR. MORLEY.

Another Complaint Proffered.

LONDON, MAR. 6.

A letter, from Lord Curzon to the "Times," points out that although according to the recent reply of Mr. Morley, the opinions of Lord Elgin, Lord Cromer, General Brackenbury, Sir D. Barbour and Sir E. Collen upon Lord Kitchener's scheme are not produced because they are private to Mr. Brodrick, the report of the Committee mentions them and therefore they ought to be produced.

AMERICAN DEFENCES.

Preparedness or War?

The American Army and Navy Board has recommended the putting in a state of defence of Manila Bay, Pearl Harbour, Guantanamo, Guam, and Honolulu and both entrances to the Panama Canal. It is estimated the cost will be fifty million dollars.

President Roosevelt, in a message to the Congress, says American insular possessions should not be neglected, if they desire to hold them.

In the Washington Senate, Mr. Hale opposed the concentration of troops in the Philippines which he described as equivalent to a declaration of war on China.

THE CRUISER DONEGAL.

The Cruiser Donegal, which went ashore in the Gulf of Suez, is returning to Malta.

THE TORNADO IN THE PACIFIC.

Only One Life Lost.

An Official despatch, published in Paris, says that though 327 houses were destroyed at Papeiti, in the Society Islands tornado, only one life was lost.

THE HUNGARIAN COALITION.

Baron Banffy has seceded from the Hungarian coalition.

ITALIAN AMBASSADOR IN LONDON.

Signor Tittoni has been appointed Italian Ambassador in London.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN RUSSIA.

Extended Privileges Granted.

A new law has been promulgated in Russia for largely extending the privileges of Roman Catholics.

THE FRENCH NAVAL PROGRAMME.

LONDON, MARCH 7.

The French Chamber was last night discussing the Naval Estimates.

M. Lockroy was cheered for a speech he made declaring the Naval programme was inadequate and pointing out the importance of the Navy in the event of a war with Germany.

DEATH OF SIR W. GATACRE.

LONDON, MARCH 6.

The death is announced of General Sir William Gatacre in the Sudan.

MR. ROCKEFELLER is missing. It might have been thought impossible, says the "Evening Standard," for a millionaire to avoid the clutches of the law. Apparently nothing is impossible to the richest man in the world. The Attorney-General of Missouri, Hadley by name, wants Mr. Rockefeller's evidence in the legislative investigation of Standard Oil methods. But Mr. Rockefeller is in Florida, or Denver, or Monte Carlo, or New Jersey, or the West Indies, or concealed in his New York mansion, or afloat in a yacht on the Caribbean Sea, or—or elsewhere. Anyhow, Mr. Attorney-General Hadley cannot get at him. Subpœnas remain unserved, and there is a melancholy possibility that if Mr. Rockefeller's shyness continues to overwhelm his zeal for the public service, the Standard Oil investigation may lack much valuable information. In the meantime, America is vastly interested. The army of reporters on the Rockefeller trail grows so large that the quarry may well despair of escape. As yet no reward has been offered. Perhaps Mr. Rockefeller is waiting to claim it.

THE ARMY AT HOME.

Mr. Haldane Suggests no Great Charges.

THE FISCAL PROBLEM.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, MARCH 6.

The British Army Estimates amount to £29,796,000, being a decrease of £17,000, despite the increase of £220,000 for the Reserves which are expected to reach 122,000 men, and £290,000 for stores and clothing. Owing to exhaustion the war surpluses practically simply provide for carrying on the army on its present footing. Mr. Haldane said he did not wish to make any serious changes without full time for consideration. The establishment has been reduced £5,300 due to the disbandonment of the Garrison Regiment and reduction of Colonial Garrisons in accord with the Admiralty.

The whole of the regulars will be armed with the short rifle at the end of 1906-1907.

LONDON, MARCH. 7.

A meeting has been held of the Unionist Free Trade Club at which 350 attended.

The Duke of Devonshire who presided said he considered Mr Balfour substantially agreed with Mr. Chamberlain and therefore must be opposed by the Club.

A resolution stating their readherence to Free Trade was passed.

A TACTICAL DEFEAT.

The Labourites Vote with the Unionists.

The Government has suffered a tactical defeat over a Motion to appoint a Committee to enquire into the position of postal employes, the Labourites supporting the Unionists in asserting the rights of minorities to representation on Committee.

An amendment by the Unionists extending the scope of Committees in reference to all departments was accepted by the Government.

OFFICIAL ELECTION EXPENSES.

To be Borne by the State.

The House of Commons have agreed to defray official election expenses from the public funds.

THE MOROCCO CONFERENCE.

Attitude of the Moorish Officials.

A telegram from Tangier says that the Moorish officials state they are indifferent as to the conclusions of the Algeciras Conference as they do not intend to accept any clauses which they disapprove of.

GERMAN NAVAL ARMAMENTS.

Large Increase.

LONDON, MARCH 7.

The Budget Committee of the Reichstag have approved the addition of five large cruisers to the fleet employed abroad and the construction of two eighteen thousand ton battleships and a fifteen thousand ton cruiser.

BULGARIA AND EGYPT.

The Commercial Treaty Signed.

A Commercial Convention between Bulgaria and Egypt has been signed. It empowers Bulgaria to establish a diplomatic agency in Egypt.

A CONGRESS AT TIFLIS.

Tartar and Armenian Troubles Discussed.

A Congress of Armenians and Tartars has opened at Tiflis presided over by the Viceroy to consider the means of stopping inter-racial fighting.

THE JAPANESE FAMINE.

Further Gift from Australia.

The Victorian Government is sending four hundred pounds sterling to Japan instead of flour.

A DISTINGUISHED AMERICAN VISITOR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 7.

Interviewed here Mr. W. J. Bryan, the well-known American politician, said he was making a tour of the world. He goes on to Egypt and Europe. He is accompanied by wife, daughter and son.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH. 7.

Mr. D. Swinhoe officiates as Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, vice Mr. Kingsford on leave.

Mr. Carlisle is confirmed as Chief Secretary to the Bengal Government.

THE "Daily Chronicle" understands that it is highly probable that the Government will send a strong and impartial Commission to the Transvaal to investigate the question of Chinese labour, and report also generally on the future system of Government, with special reference to the basis of the new Constitution. The "W. G." declares itself to be in a position to confirm generally this information, the object of the Government being to obtain information from independent sources. But Reuter's Agency (later) asserts—"With regard to the constant reports that a commission will be despatched, it may be stated that no such decision has been taken."

THE ANDAMAN TRAGEDY.

FURTHER DETAILS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MARCH 7.

FURTHER particulars regarding the terrible tragedy at Port Blair have come to hand with the Andaman's Mail Steamer:—

It appears that Mr. Doyly and his brother had gone on a visit to the North Andamans, and Mrs. Doyly and Mrs. Anderson, who had called that morning (the 26th), were alone in the house with their children and ayahs when the murder took place.

The murderer, a native of Northern India, was a life convict working under Mr. Doyly as a water carrier. He had been reproved in the morning in connection with his duties, and returned later in the day and called Mrs. Doyly, ostensibly to inspect the fresh supply of water he had brought. As soon as she crossed the threshold the convict struck her on the head with a hatchet which he had concealed, death following immediately.

Mrs. Anderson, on hearing Mrs. Doyly fall, went out to her aid, when she also was savagely attacked, the fingers of one hand being cut off and severe wounds being sustained about her shoulders. The man then directed his attention to Mrs. Anderson's child, but the two ayahs in charge, one an Andamanese, saved its life, the latter receiving serious injuries to one arm in doing so. They, however, pluckily held on to the man, and their cries for help brought the orderly on duty and others to the spot, and the convict was seized. He was tried next day by the Commissioner and executed in the afternoon.

Special Andamanese messengers were sent after Mr. Doyly and his brother by Mr. Mark, and the funeral of Mrs. Doyly was delayed till their arrival. Mrs. Anderson was not out of danger when the mails left for Rangoon. The tragedy has caused the deepest gloom in the settlement.

BENGAL TENNIS CHAMPION SHIP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 7.

Mr. Nelson Wright meets Mr. Warden in the semi-finals of the Bengal Lawn Tennis Championship to-day, the winner playing Heckle in finals.

LATER.

In the semi-finals in the Bengal lawn tennis tournament here to-day, Mr. Nelson Wright beat Mr. Warden six three and six three, and now meets Mr. Heckle in the finals.

THE MASHUDS AND MR. CRUMP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 7.

The Mahsud jirga are now considering the terms read out to them by Mr. Crump last week.

TIGER SMITH WINS AGAIN.

SIX ROUND FIGHT WITH KIRK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MEERUT, MARCH 7.

The contest between Tiger Smith of the Tenth Hussars and Private Kirk of the Black Watch of Rs. 1,500 aside and gate money, came off last night in the Artillery Lines enclosed by kanat. The ring was on a raised platform and there was a very large attendance. The arrangements were all carried out by Captain Barrett and Captain the Hon'ble Guest. Smith was the general favourite, but Kirk had many admirers most of whom perhaps had never seen Smith fight.

The fight was a very open one throughout the four rounds, during which Smith was doing most of the leading and was wary.

They often closed and once the judge had to caution Smith for foul hitting. Kirk was able to get home a few good ones on Smith's neck and jaw and guarded several of Smith's terrific swinging blows at his ribs, any of which would have knocked him out.

Kirk began to tire after the fourth round and Smith pressed him all over the ring and knoked him down once, but no harm was done.

The sixth round was the climax. Smith went for Kirk determinedly, but he countered for a while. Then Smith got home a blow under Kirk's ear and sent him to the floor, where he was counted out.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 7.

Colonel Mackenzie Kennedy, 61st Pioneers, officiates as Assistant Adjutant-General, Secunderabad Division when Colonel Randall proceeds on leave.

Colonel Davies, Devonshire Regiment, succeeds Colonel Reid as Assistant Adjutant-General, Lucknow Division.

General Francis, Commanding the Secunderabad Cavalry Brigade, is granted 8 months' leave out of India.

Colonel Becker, King's Own Scottish Borderers, commands the Aden Brigade temporarily.

Colonel Godfray, 109th Infantry, is appointed Officiating Assistant Adjutant-General, Mhow Division.

It has been decided that officers of the British Service will vacate appointments as Adjutants of Volunteer Corps in India on promotion to the substantive rank of Major.

Major Church, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Ahmednagar Brigade, is deputed on temporary duty with the Intelligence Branch at Simla.

DEPARTURE OF CEYLON CRICKETERS.

THE P. & O. Co.'s China Mail steamer Arcadia, under the Command of Captain W. W. Cooke, which left yesterday for Shanghai via Colombo, conveyed the Ceylon Cricketers, who were in Bombay from 11th February last, and played very important and interesting matches, with the Gymkhanas and leading clubs during their stay in Bombay. No doubt they carry with them a very good impression from Bombay.

IN an interview published in the "Berliner Tageblatt" General Chang Cheng, Chinese Minister to Berlin, expressed himself with much frankness and decision on the subject of the future of China. Recent political and military events, he said, had taught the lesson that thorough-going reform in every department was a vital question for the Chinese Empire. It would be necessary to begin with the army and navy in order to be able to withstand the pressure of too zealous friends and to order Chinese affairs in accordance with Chinese wishes and needs. Then if Chinese integrity were at stake and it were necessary to repel unsolicited advice the world would find as much to surprise them in China as they had found in Japan. Their soldiers were excellent military material, and if equipped with modern weapons could not possibly be conquered. The National Party, he added, demanded China for the Chinese and were as little in favour of the Japanisation as of the Anglicisation or the Russification of their country.

ACCORDING to the St. Petersburg "Slovo" Government circles possess information that the Chinese Government is actively considering a project to invade Russian territory with a view to regaining the entire Cis-Amur region ceded to Russia by the Aigeon Treaty.

NOTES FROM PARIS.

The Evergreen Sardou.

THE "ENTENTE UNIVERSITAIRE."

ENGLISH BOYS IN FRENCH LYCEES.

PARIS, FEB. 16.

VICTORIEN SARDOU is one of those wonderful men who never grow old. He has persisted in remaining young, and now, though he has passed the three score years and ten, he has the verve and vigour of a man of thirty. His lastest play, "La Piste," was produced for the first time the other evening at the "Varietes." The "Varietes" tells a tale in itself; it hardly suggests the ordinary Sardou manner. Nor is "La Piste", at all in the trad itional style of the great master of stage-craft. It is a play to fit the "milieu" —that is to say, it is thoroughly Parisian and of the Boulevards. The dialogue is sprightly and amusing; the action rapid, the moral nothing at all. It is, in fact, a piece for home consumption, whereas the ordinary Sardou is one of the staples of exportation. "La Piste" would not transplant well, principally because it would be difficult to find a company elsewhere than in the "Ville-Lumiere" which could handle their parts with sufficient lightness. In writing "La Piste" Sardou has returned to his old love, the light-some comedy. There is a suggestion, in the opening scene, of the main incidents of "Patte de Mouche," which Sardou wrote many years ago, and which, under the name of "A Scrap of Paper," achieved such success in England and established the fame of Mr. and Mrs. Kendal.

There is a scrap of paper in "La Piste, but it is a petit bleu that is to say, a letter-card sent by pneumatic tube—a common method of precipitating correspondence in Paris. This letter is found, quite in an accidental way, by Casimir Revillon, in his wife's bureau. Up to this moment, M. and Mme. Revillon are perfectly happy; but when the husband discovers the nature of the letter his suspicions begin. There is no doubt as to its character; it is a letter of assignation. It bears no date and no signature. The wife, Florence, crushes the missive in her hand: it is of no importance she says. But the husband insists; he must know. "Oh, she explains, "the bureau was bought at the Hotel des Ventes. It belonged to a cocotte; que voulez-vous? The husband is satisfied until the inevitable friend of his wife's arrives to tell him that the bureau did not come from the Hotel des Ventes at all but was purchased in the ordinary way. His suspicions are revived with redoubled force. He communicates them to two friends, and they form themselves into a committee of investigation. We see them at the end of the first act pouring over the letter and evolving every sort of theory. If only the date can be established——.

One wonders at this ardent desire to know the date. It is explained by Florence herself. She has divorced her first husband, and the second makes it a point of pride that the events foreshadowed in the discovered letter did not take place whilst he was occupying the position of her lord and master. Florence, herself, says it referred to an episode that occurred six years ago—before she bore the name of Revillon. But how to establish this fact? Why, appeal to husband No. 1? This is the extraordinary task which Florence sets before herself. Few women in real life would be capable of it, still fewer actresses, probably, on the stage. When one considers that Florence was Rejane, one can readily surmise that it resolved itself into an incident of first-rate dramatic interest. Florence approaches No. 1: "When you ran off with the actress, leaving me alone, what date was it?" she inquires of the astonished predecessor. He is able to oblige her, more or less, with the dates, and swears to give his testimony like a man before her present husband. That distracted creature is not long in arriving at the house of Jobelin, which was Florence's name before she became Revillon. Jobelin is able to assuage his jealousy, and Florence invents all sorts of people and incidents to give colour to her story. Casimir would have gone away perfectly happy were it not for a gaffe, which reveals to him that his wife and her friend have been plotting with Jobelin to establish the date.

In the third act they are still at it—gathering dates. The whole party has removed to St. Germain. There, in a certain hostelry, Florence says, the proof exists of her flirtation with the other man. On the mirror over the chimney-piece they carved their initials with a diamond ring, and added the date. A guest, who is occupying the room, is appealed to to verify the fact. "I can see no such inscription on the glass, he says. There is one which warns people there are insects in the hotel (indignation of the landlady). The husband, of course, is still less convinced, but a lady in a red dress turns up at the nick of time and saves the situation. She knows all about it; it was six years ago. The husband hears and believes, and the curtain comes down upon a joyous scene of reconciliation. That is all, or practically all. It shows Sardou in a new and rather whimsical light.

Stated thus baldly, it is rather difficult to seize the real purport of the piece. It is apparent, however, from the action that Florence is an innocent woman in so far as her present husband is concerned. There have been indiscretions, and perhaps worse, in the past, but they are long buried in the past. She does not care to revive them. The man concerned is dead, she says, at one moment in the play. Her elaborate story on the subject is simply so much earth cast on the grave of her misdeeds. She hopes her husband will be convinced, in spite of this old tale, that her heart is truly his. That is the motif of La Piste, or the track, so-called, of course, because the whole of the three acts is occupied with going upon the trail—of a date. Rejane is herself all the way through. Remarkably clever and emotional is her acting in the last scene of all, when she makes appeal to her husband whether she is not tender and devoted, and ought not to be believed. Structurally, this third act is less good than the others, but Rejane saves it from any suspicion of failure. The husband is played by Brasseur, and he is entirely successful, giving it just the required note of pathetic humour to save it from vulgarity and stupidity. Indeed, the whole cast is remarkably good. It is a play that will run for many a night. The house broke at each moment into smiles at the lively sallies of the Grand Old Man of the French drama. The Varietes has again struck oil, and all the town will go to see La Piste.

The Republican Guards no longer ride at the head of an immense procession through the streets, and the County Councillors, after a week of glory, have entered upon their ordinary quiet existences. The effect of the visits lasts, however, even if the fetes are over. It would be difficult to overrate the importance of this past week. "We have opened a new sphere, a new field of action," said Sir Edwin Cornwall just, before he left Paris. I was developing this theme, yesterday, with a representative Frenchman, when he said, "Yes, it is very true. In the past, when matters have gone wrong between nations there was no chance of putting them right except through the medium of diplomacy. But, nowadays, bodies of public opinion are being created on both sides of the Channel, which make it difficult for there to be long periods of misunderstanding between two peoples." That is the political aspect of the visit, but there is the educational aspect. When he visited the Sorbonne, Sir Edwin developed his idea of an exchange of scholars between the two countries and an exchange, also, of modern-language professors. It is an open secret that arrangements are being made to carry out the "Entente Universitaire" on particularly interesting lines. But perhaps few Frenchmen have realised what a revolution will be effected when once this scholastic exchange with England has begun.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held at the rooms in Parsi Bazaar Street yesterday afternoon when there were present: The Hon Mr. C. H. Armstrong, Chairman, Mr. H. E. E. Procter, and Mr. F. A. Reddie of Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co., Mr. H. C. Wright of Messrs. Wallace and Co.; Mr V. Millward Bason of Messrs. Samuel Fitz and Co.; Mr. S. M. Moses, Mr. D. Gubbay, Mr. M. Moses of Messrs. David Sassoon and Co. Ld., Mr. L. C. H. Young of Messrs. C. H. B. Forbes and Co. Mr. Frank Ritchie of the P. and O. Co., Mr. H. F. Waggstaff of the South British Insurance Co., Mr. E. Comber of Messrs. Lyon and Co., Mr. F. T. Rickards, Deputy Agent of the G. I. P. Railway, Mr. A. M. Tod of the New Zealand Insurance Co., Mr. Cullianji Amerchand of Messrs. Chugondas and Co., Mr. Donald N. Graham of Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co. Mr. D. Morris of the New Moffussil Co. Ltd., Mr. B. S. Carter and Mr J. V. Hillier of Messrs. Charles Phillimore and Co., Mr. John Pollard of Messrs. Fleming Shaw and Co. Mr. George Miller of the Chartered Bank of India Australia and China, Mr. C. Vernon of Messrs. Farbenfabriken, Bayer and Co. Ltd. Mr. H. Holmes of Messrs. Gyssi and Kilensong Mr. Percy Clare of Messrs. Kahn and Kahn, Mr. B. S. Carter of Messrs. Charles Phillimore and Co. Ld. Mr. H. Blaschcek of Messrs. A. Blaschcek and Co., Mr. N. S. Glazebrook of Messrs. Glazebrook Tejpal and Co., Mr. J. N. Metaxa of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, Mr F. S. Bickel of Messrs. Volkart Brothers, Mr. J. L. Symons and Mr. D. M. Inglis of Messrs. Finlay Muir and Co., Mr. William Greaves of Messrs. Ewart Latham and Co, Mr. J. S. Wardlaw Milne of Messrs. Turner Morrison and Co. Mr. H. Haberlain of Messrs. M. Ostermayer and Co. Mr. J. G. Bandion of the Holland Bombay Trading Co. Mr. C. F. Mayer of the Standard Oil Co. of New York, Mr. R. R. Ross of the National Bank of India, P. de Bure of the Messageries Maritimes Co. Mr. O. Meyer of Messrs. Gaddum and Co. Mr. Visbucandas Atmaram of Messrs. Narandas Rajaram and Co. Mr. R. A. Willis of Messrs. Marsland Price and Co. Mr. T. Kusumoto of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha Mr. L. B. Ker of Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co. Mr. M. J. Mody of Messrs. Jehangir B. Petit and Co. Mr. J. B. Lisle-Roger, Secretary and Mr. C. J. Michael, Assistant Secretary of the Chamber.

THE following are extracts from the Report of the Committee:—

PAPER CURRENCY.

BILL TO CONSOLIDATE AND AMEND THE LAW RELATING TO THE GOVERNMENT PAPER CURRENCY.

The Government of Bombay having referred the Bill for the opinion of the Chamber, the Committee, after a careful examination of its provisions, informed Government that the proposed measure had their entire approval.

BRONZE AND NICKEL COINAGE.

"The Indian Coinage Bill" was referred to the Chamber for opinion by the Government of Bombay in August, 1905. Commenting on its provisions, the Committee suggested that in future issues of new coin a more effective and clearer design should be substituted and that it would not only be politic but more appreciated in this country were the cast of the Emperor's head to wear a crown in all denominations of Indian coin. That the half-rupee be declared legal tender to a reasonable amount only, and not be placed on an equal footing in this respect with the rupee. That the quarter-rupee and the eighth-of-a-rupee should be legal tender for more than a rupee, suggesting a suitable limit of Rs. 5 for the quarter, and Rs. 2-8 for the one-eighth-rupee. That all defaced coin should be withdrawn from circulation by Government, and that the holder should not be called upon to bear more than the actual loss and the cost of recoinage. That, as a general principle, the burden of maintaining the coinage of the country at its full weight and value should be borne by Government. And that as regards the percentage at which short-weight coins (that have not been tampered with) should be received at their face value, there should be no reduction below the present customary 6 1-4 per cent.

INCOME TAX—DOUBLE TAXATION.

The Council venture to submit that the whole question of duplication of taxation within the Empire could with advantage form the subject of some detailed form of inquiry, so as to ascertain the extent to which such duplication occurs under the present laws, and what practical steps can be taken to avoid such duplication in the future.

The Secretary for the Colonies in his reply, promised "most careful attention."

INDIAN ARBITRATION ACT, 1895.

The Committee, in answer to an enquiry from the Karachi Chamber as to whether arbitrations under the Act were common in Bombay, stated that their experience showed that the Act in question was at times availed of in this city, though not to any great extent. The advantages of the Act, they explained, were recognised on this side of India, but they did not think it was resorted to except in fairly large questions, or in what may be called personal matters where litigation would cause great expense.

INDIAN FACTORIES ACT, 1881.

In October 1905, a copy of a Draft Bill further to amend the Indian Factories Act, 1881; was forwarded to the Chamber for opinion by the Government of Bombay. The object of the Bill generally is to secure additional protection for the health and safety of operatives in factories. The opportunity has been taken to bring within its scope certain small factories which are at present excluded from the operation of the Act, on account of the fact that they are open for short periods only in each year partly on account of this peculiarity, and partly owing to the fact that such factories are usually owned by small proprietors, they are not infrequently the scenes of serious abuses, and it has been considered desirable to take powers which will enable the officers of Government to supervise such places efficiently in future. The Bill was fully considered and discussed by the Committee and with the exception of a few reservations they generally approved of the provisions of the proposed measure, and informed Government accordingly.

The reservations referred to applied to Clause 2, the effect of which will be to bring within the purview of the Act certain small factories in the Bombay Presidency and elsewhere which work for a very short time only. Clauses 9 and 10 (2) were also commented on. As regards the former, Government stated that the necessity had been proved of compelling an occupier of a factory, when absent, to leave in charge an approved and responsible Agent to see that the provisions of the Act and the orders and rules made under it were duly carried out. The Clause would, therefore, introduce a section containing the necessary provision. With respect to Clause 10 (2), it was also stated by Government that the proper lighting of a factory was almost as important for the permanent health of the operatives as is its ventilation, while the provision of sufficient privy accommodation was a very important sanitary measure; the effect of the clauses therefore would be to make it clear that Local Government had power to make rules on these subjects.

The Committee's views, in respect of the clauses referred to, were embodied in their letter to Government dated 21st November 1905.

REGISTRATION OF BRITISH SHIPS IN BRITISH INDIA.

A Bill for the Registration of British Ships in British India was first referred to the Chamber by the Bombay Government in July 1899, but on that occasion the Committee intimated that they did not find any points calling for criticism and had therefore no remarks to offer on the provisions of the proposed measure. But in April 1905 the attention of the Committee was again called to the subject by a letter received from the Bengal Chamber of Commerce in which they stated that they had been requested by the Supreme Government to furnish their views on the proposals of the Government of Bombay regarding the enactment of a special law for the registration and measurement of native craft. Their Committee were inclined to agree with these proposals in the interest of navigation; but before submitting their opinion, they desired to know how the matter was regarded by the Bombay Chamber.

The Committee assumed, in replying, that the Bill of 1899, was identical with the one now under consideration. But if it was proposed to recast it with reference to native craft, they would be inclined to generally agree with the recommendations of the Government of Bombay and would endorse the opinion expressed eby the Port Officer of Karachi, to the effect that Native sea-going craft, irrespective of tonnage, should be registered throughout British India under one and the same law for the sake of uniformity, simplicity and convenience. They further suggested that the definition of a "Native Coasting Ship," as given in Part II, Section 8 of the draft of the "Indian Merchant Shipping Bill, 1895" should be embodied in the Bill under consideration. The Section referred to is as follows:—"A Native Coasting Ship means a sailing Ship not square-rigged, which is owned by one or more Indian subjects of his Majesty, and is a Coasting Vessel within the meaning of the Sea Customs Act, 1878."

The Committee also pointed out that it was stated in para. 2 of the letter from the Commissioner of Sind, that in the Madras and Bengal Presidencies and Burma, the Registration of coasters of any tonnage was compulsory under the Merchant Shipping Act of 1894; but, on the other hand, the Port Officer in Bombay in his communication to the local Government on the 16th October, 1903, mentioned that there was no properly qualified passed Board of Trade Surveyors stationed at Madras for the purpose of taking all measurements of tonnage.

In conclusion the Committee stated that they noticed a considerable difference between the wording of the present proposed Act, and Part II of the draft of the General Merchant Shipping Bill, reference to which was made by the Hon'ble Mr. Hobhouse in his Statement of Objects and Reasons, dated June 28th, 1899, attached to the "Bill for Registration of British Ships in British India."

INDIAN PORTS ACT, 1889.

REVISED RULES.

In February 1905, the Government of Bombay forwarded to the Chamber a copy of the revised rules to regulate the action to be taken in the case of vessels arriving in the ports of the Bombay Presidency (excluding Sind and Aden) on which there existed, or had been any case of dangerous, infectious or contagious disease or any death, including in the latter case the disposal of the dead.

These rules were in due course circulated for the information of Steamer Agents in Bombay.

RUNNING AGREEMENTS.

The question of Running Agreements between Masters and Seamen of Foreign-going vessels has already been exhaustively dealt with in the previous Annual Reports of 1903 and 1904, and the arguments put forward then need not be reiterated in this Report.

But in order to elucidate subsequent correspondence during the current year, it is necessary to briefly explain that a practice existed of drawing up Running Agreements between Masters and Seamen of Foreign-going vessels, terminable six months subsequent to the date of Agreement. This practice was contrary to Section 23 of Act I of 1859, which stipulates that no such Agreement shall extend beyond the next following 30th day of June, or 31st day of December, or the first arrival of the ship at her port of destination in India after such date. In October, 1903, Government drew the attention of the Chamber to the non-observance of the above Act, and stated that a proposal was before them to bring the practice into conformity with the law, at the same time enquiring of the Chamber whether in their opinion much practical inconvenience would result from the strict enforcement of the said Act whereby Running Agreements had to terminate on the dates prescribed, and not be allowed to uniformly extend for six months according to the present practice. As will be seen from the correspondence published in the Report for 1904 many cogent arguments were put forward conclusively proving that any alteration of existing arrangements would not only cause inconvenience but considerable expense, and also tend to paralyse the trade of this port by giving opportunities to Native Crews of combining on the expiry of the two dates mentioned in the Act, to demand terms that would be most unfavourable to shipping interests. It was further represented, that the Act should, in consistency with the facts mentioned, be amended so as to allow of the continuance of the six months' Agreements now in practice.

In consideration of the strong representations of the Chamber and various local Shipping Companies, Government intimated in January, 1905, that in view of the terms of the English Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, (57 and 58, Vict., Cap. 60) any amendment of section 23 of the Indian Act, 1859, would have to be confined to:—(i) Ships legally registered in British India; and (ii) Ships legally registered in the United Kingdom, and plying between British India and places outside the United Kingdom. But that the Government of India were disposed to think that legislation limited to the classes of vessels mentioned would be of little or no practical use; and they were of opinion that the existence of two different systems for the engagement and discharge of seamen would create considerable confusion, and the Chamber was asked whether the restricted application of the amendment would not destroy its practical value.

In reply, the Chamber, in February, 1905, stated that after consultation with those most intimately acquainted with the practical bearing of the proposed amendment, they found that while the amendment with its restricted application would no doubt be of less use than if it applied also to ships plying to the United Kingdom, it would still be of great practical value, and would considerably lessen, although it could not altogether do away with, a troublesome and expensive system. It was further pointed out that in effect two systems at present co-exist, and have for years co-existed in Bombay, and it was therefore not believed that any confusion would attend the institution of a third system under the amendment proposed; and they accordingly hoped Government would endeavour to undertake the desired legislation as soon as possible.

As no action had been taken up to the 15th July, on that date the Chamber again addressed Government on the urgency of carrying out the proposed amendment, citing in corroboration several recent instances of serious difficulties experienced by the Shipping Companies, and on the 19th July, the Chamber for the second time called the attention of Government to the grave consequences of any further delay. In reply to the above two representations, the Government of Bombay informed the Chamber that all correspondence on the subject had been forwarded to the Government of India, and that the question of the proposed amendment was under consideration.

The Bill in question was referred to the Chamber for opinion by the Bombay Government, under date 23rd January, 1903, and met with the unanimous approval of the Committee, who considered that the provision would have the effect of doing away with the grievances to which the attention of Government had, from time to time, been drawn.

LASCAR CREWS.

ALLEGED REPRESSION.

In the early part of the year, the Board of Trade drew the attention of the India Office to the oppression to which lascars were said at times to be subjected, and to the possible effects of such treatment, and the Secretary of State was asked to advise whether practical measures could be devised in order to prevent or minimise such abuses as were alleged to exist.

The abuses in question appeared to be practised at certain Indian Ports, notably Calcutta, where commissions were reported to be given by lascars to the serangs and tindals under whom they served, and by them to the serangs in return for employment on board-ship.

The matter was referred to the Chamber by the newly-formed Department of Commerce and Industry, and the opinion of the Committee was invited, particularly as to the scope of any action which might be considered necessary or advisable on the part of the Government.

The matter received the very careful consideration of the Committee, who at the same time instituted enquires on the points alluded to in the correspondence.

In December, 1904, the Shipping Master of Bombay addressed the Chamber stating that cases had occurred in which Masters of steamers carrying Lascar Crews engaged in India had, while at a port on the Continent of Europe, and before the termination of their agreements, transferred such Crews to vessels in a port in the United Kingdom. Transfers of this kind, it was explained, might sometimes become necessary as, for instance, in the case of a steamer being required for the North Atlantic trade, involving navigation in parts of the world precluded by the Indian Agreement. But such transfers were, however, not contemplated by Section 125 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, and Government were therefore considering the question, whether any, and if so what action should be taken to regulate them. Legislation did not seem to be necessary or desirable, and the requirements of such cases would not be full satisfied if the preparation of an agreement were left until the lascars came to be transferred at a foreign port.

In these circumstances it had been suggested that a supplementary proviso might be inserted in the form of agreement entered into in India by which the lascars would agree to be transferred, if required, from a port abroad to a port in the United Kingdom, and to serve on any vessel which might be provided, subject to the approval of such vessel by the Lascar Transfer Officers. Apparently the stipulation contemplated by this suggestion would be to the general effect, that if the parties should hereafter voluntarily agree that the Crew should be transferred from the vessel at a port out of the United Kingdom or Australia, to another vessel at a port in the United Kingdom or Australia, it should be a condition of any such agreement that the transfer should be approved in the manner described in Section 125 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, by an officer appointed for the purpose; and that the Master should be bound to make good to the crew the charges to which they might be put on account of the journey from port to port, together with their wages while they were in transit; and likewise to make good any further incidental loss or damage.

The Committee, after considering the various Shipping Companies, stated in their reply dated 2nd February, 1905, that they saw no objection to the insertion in the Lascars Agreements of a supplementary proviso of the nature proposed, but they disapproved of the interpretation of the Clause, namely that Masters should likewise make good any further loss or damage, as in their opinion the above would have too wide a significance.

In a further letter dated 21st February 1905, the Committee also suggested that any alteration in the Agreement ought also to regulate the transfer of a crew from a ship in a port in the United Kingdom or the Continent to a ship in another Continental port. And lastly the Committee added that objection had been taken by one line of Steamers to the stipulation that the transfers should require the sanction of a Lascar Transfer Officer, on the ground that any transfer that might be made, would be to a British owned ship which would be trading within the limits of the Act; and it was desired that this latter point should be submitted for the special consideration of Government.

INDIAN MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT.

During the year under review the Government of India had under consideration the question of the advisability of modifying the practice which obtained at Indian Ports, in respect of the marking of the country of origin on imported goods. The law as it stands at present prohibits the importation of goods made or produced beyond the limits of the United Kingdom or British India (and having applied to

them any name or trade-mark being, or purporting to be, the name or trade-mark of any manufacturer, trader or dealer in either country), if the goods do not bear a definite or conspicuous indication of the country in which they were actually made or produced. The Government of India were of opinion that it would probably be advisable to abrogate, in respect of the class of goods covered by Section 10 (1) (d) of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, the existing rule which requires that a specific indication of the country in which the goods were actually made or produced must be given. They considered that such expressions as not made in the United Kingdom or in India, foreign make, foreign produce, made abroad and allied phrases, might be accepted as counter indications sufficient to render admissible a trade description which would, if accompanied by any such qualifying phrases, be held to be a fresh trade description.

The Government of Bombay, in August 1905, asked for the views of the Chamber on the above points.

The Committee, after careful consideration of the question, approved of the suggestion that it should be permissible in future for foreign goods to be stamped, with some such phrase as, "made abroad," "foreign make," or "foreign produce," but they considered that the mere abrogation of the rule might not in itself retard the present diversion of trade from British Merchants to foreign competitors, since the latter would continue to have the option of naming the country of origin if they chose. The Committee were of opinion that the abrogation proposed would have the effect of retaining, for example, the words "made in Germany," or "made in Austria", etc., in the case of such merchandise as had already captured the Indian Market, whereas inferior imitations of the above, from the same or other foreign countries, would use the words "made abroad" or "foreign make", and with such indications pass off their hitherto more or less unsaleable goods, as the better class of German or Austrian Manufactures.

The Committee further considered that an amendment of the Act in the direction contemplated was not only desirable but would be more effective in attaining the end in view, if it were made compulsory that only such designations as "foreign make" "made abroad," "foreign produce," etc., be used without the actual mention of the name of the foreign country of origin. Exception would, however, be made in this respect in favour of all British Colonies and Dependencies, the goods and produce of which would be permitted to bear their respective names, such as "made in Canada," "produce of Australia," or some other phrase which would clearly show they were made or produced within the limits of the British Empire.

TARIFF VALUES OF COTTON GOODS.

The question of revising, at intervals, the Tariff Values of Cotton Goods, fixed under Section 7 of the Cotton Duties Act II of 1896, again came before the Government of India during the year. Half-yearly revisions were introduced in 1899 at the instance of the Bombay Millowners' Association, but that body had since been opposed to the procedure on the ground that frequent changes in the valuations tended to hamper trade and to affect running contracts. The Government of India were disposed to think that the fiscal advantages of half-yearly revisions were not commensurate with the possible encroachment on trade which they occasioned thereby. The views of the Chamber were accordingly invited by the Bombay Government on this aspect of the question in a letter, dated 29th July 1905. It was explained at the same time that the Government of India would in any case reserve the right, in the interests both of the Government and of traders, to revise the Tariff Valuation at any period, in the event of a material fluctuation occurring in the prices of Cotton Goods.

The matter received the careful attention of the Committee, and it appeared to them that in order to adequately deal with the problem of tariff revisions for goods made locally, it was essential, in the first place, to thoroughly understand the true position of the importing firms. For instance, an importer from England, of cotton cloth, had to pay import duty on the market price in Bombay on the day the goods were landed. If therefore, as had previously been the case a merchant sold Lancashire cloth at a price including duty (shipments to arrive six to nine months after date of sale), he had to do so as duty was concerned to run the risk of the Bombay market for many months. Should the market price rise—as it had done considerably at the time the question was referred to the Chamber—he lost, for when he had made his arrival sale he reckoned for import duty 3 1-2 per cent. upon the then value of the cloth delivered in Bombay Harbour. If on the other hand the market fell, the importer ought to be benefited, but in practice this was not so, as it was found that duty had always to be paid on market or invoice value, which ever happened to be highest at the time the goods were landed.

SUGAR DUTIES TARIFF VALUATIONS.

In November 1905 it was brought to the notice of the Chamber that whilst the existing Tariff valuation for beet sugar was Rs. 11-10-0 the spot bazaar value of such sugars was Rs. 9-12-0, equal to Rs. 8-10-0 Bombay Bunder; and that there was every probability of a further decline on arrival of expected heavy shipments. In the ordinary course fresh valuations would only be fixed from the 1st January following, thus owing to the large quantity of new crop sugar that was expected before the expiry of the year, the Committee thought it advisable to approach Government at once with a view to inducing an immediate reduction. Urgent telegrams were accordingly despatched on the 14th November to the Finance Department, Government of India, and to the Department of the Commerce and Industry, Calcutta, pointing out that the Tariff value for crystallized beet sugar was actually Rs. 3 over nett landed value, and concluding with a request for an immediate adjustment of the Tariff rate. The matter was at the same time brought to the personal notice of the Hon'ble Mr. J. P. Hewett, C.S.I., C.I.E., Member of Council for the Department of Commerce and Industry, India. Copies of all correspondence on the subject were also forwarded for information to the Karachi Chamber. On the 14th November this Chamber received intimation that the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence would be in the Bombay shortly and would be glad to have a conference with our Committee on the 24th of that month, and that final orders on the subject under discussion would be issued on his return to Calcutta. At the meeting that took place the Committee recommended the following Tariff rates :—

		Rs.	a.	p.
Sugar. China, Candy	per cwt.	13	4	0
,, Loaf (excluding Cubs and Chopped)	,,	12	0	0
,, Crystallized boet	,,	8	8	0
,, Crystallized and soft (other than beet), refined in the United Kingdom	,,	8	8	0
,, Crystallized soft refined in China	,,	9	0	0
,, Crystallized soft from Egypt	,,	8	10	0
,, Crystallized soft from Java, above 20 Dutch Standard	,,	8	10	0
,, Crystallized soft from Mauritius	,,	8	2	0

But the above rates were not altogether approved of by the Director-General, and shortly after his return to Calcutta a telegram was received from the Government of India stating that a Notification would be issued in the 'Government Gazette" of the 9th December revising with effect from that date, Sugar Tariff valuations as follows :—

		Rs.	a.	p.
Sugar, China, Candy	per cwt.	13	4	0
,, Loaf (excluding Cube and Chopped)	,,	12	0	0
,, Crystallized	,,	9	0	6
,, Crystallized and soft (other than beet) refined in the United Kingdom	,,	9	0	0
,, Crystallized and soft, refined in China	,,	9	8	0
,, Crystallized and soft from Egypt	,,	9	2	0
,, Crystallized and white from Java, above 20 Dutch Standard	,,	9	0	0
,, Crystallized and soft from Mauritius	,,	8	10	0
Molasses	,,	2	12	0

All other sorts including Saccharine produce of all kinds and confectionery Ad Valorem.

THE TOBACCO ACT IN BOMBAY.

A petition was submitted to the Collector of Customs, Bombay, in April 1905, by certain dealers and holders of licenses for imported tobacco, cigars, etc., with respect to the enforcement of Section 9 of the Bombay Abkari Act, requiring them to obtain permits for the purpose of moving or transferring tobacco, cigars or cigarettes (within the limits of Bombay) from the premises of one dealer to another after Octroi Duty had been paid.

THE CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS.

The Honourable Mr. C. H. Armstrong, in preparing the adoption of the report, for the year 1905-04 said :—The report of the work done by your Committee during the past year is now in your hands for approval. It deals as usual with a great variety of subjects, and when I say that besides the usual weekly meeting sub-committees have considered important matters on twelve different occasions, you will see that much time has been spent on questions affecting the trade of this port, and that your staff has been well employed. Many of the more important matters dealt with have either, I am glad to say, been satisfactorily settled or are in process of settlement. Only a few weeks ago the Government of India issued final orders for the establishment of an Imperial Customs Service—a step this Chamber strongly advocated three years ago as most necessary for the trade of the Country. In wishing this new Service every success I would observe that its formation by our late Viceroy adds another to the many benefits Lord Curzon bestowed upon Commerce during his term of office in this Country. One of the earlier matters dealt with by your Committee was a scale of Fire Insurance rates for the Prince's and Victoria Docks which after some negotiation with the Fire Insurance Association was finally and, I think, satisfactorily arranged. The question of permitting the stamps payable in Marine Insurance to be divided between an original and duplicate policy led us a short time ago to address the Government of India at some length on the subject. Our representation was strongly supported by the Bengal, Madras and Karachi Chambers and as you will have seen the Government of India are now amending the law so as to legalize a practice which years ago was permitted by the Stamp Act of that time. We are also likely to be successful in our efforts to obtain an amendment of the Merchant Shipping Act so as to permit agreements between Masters and Seamen of foreign-going vessels to run for six months from date instead of terminating every 30th June and 31st December as laid down in the Act. We foresaw many dangers to Bombay shipping in allowing the law to remain as it is and after quickly realising the situation the Hon'ble Mr. Hewett moved at once in the matter and the Act is likely to be amended at the early session of the Viceroy's Council, the Select Committee having already presented a favourable report. The Factories Act Amendment Bill has also been before us and we have made certain recommendations to Government. We have also arranged a Tonnage Scale for Oil Cakes —a rapidly increasing Bombay Trade, and have further suggested to the Government of India that with a view to simplification of procedure at the various Customs Houses all cloths made from cotton, whether known in the trade as piecegoods or not, should be assessed to duty at 3 1-2 per cent. I am hopeful that this recommendation which is strongly supported by the Bengal Chamber will be recognised by Government as advantageous and that when the Budget is presented later on in the month we may learn that our proposal is to be forthwith adopted. We have also dealt with the Clause in the Merchandise Marks Act which compels foreign goods to be marked with the Country of Origin and have followed up the suggestion put forward by this Chamber at the Calcutta Conference that as it is not incumbent upon us to advertise foreign importations the Clause in the Act may be altered so that foreign goods should be marked "Made Abroad," "Foreign Make," "Foreign Produce" or some similar phrase and in this I am glad to say we have also the support of the Bengal Chamber. At the request of Mr. Hamilton Heaton whose long continued efforts to improve postal facilities we greatly appreciate we have joined the League for the establishment of Imperial Penny postage and, provided the Bengal Chamber agrees, we have promised to support the Madras Chamber in pressing upon Government the advisability of altering the date of the King's birth-day celebration from 26th June—an absolutely useless day in Bombay—to 9th November, the actual date and a pleasanter time of the year for a day off. If the Madras Chamber move in this matter I hope their suggestion will be adopted, for I have never yet met anyone who could tell me whether on the 26th June we celebrate the birth day of nearly 8 months previous or the one that is approaching. If the question of holidays comes up for discussion your Committee hope that Whit Monday will be placed on the list. This day, as you know, is a business holiday at home, and I believe, in all British Colonies, and it would enable many of us to get away at the end of the hot weather for a much needed three days change. As regards an Empire day holiday on 24th May, we have been unable to support this suggestion as the Madras Chamber as the end of May is a busy time in Bombay and many of us would not be able to observe the day as a holiday.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

Coming now to other important subjects we have dealt with, I would in the first place observe that the increasing interest now shown by the Government of India in Commercial and Industrial development is most satisfactory, and I am glad to be able to record our high appreciation of the good work done by the new Department of Commerce and Industry. The sympathetic attitude of those in charge of this Department, their readiness to help, and their desire for all matters of difficulty to be brought at once to their notice is most encouraging, making us feel, as indeed it does, that any matter in which we are specially interested will be promptly dealt with and if possible satisfactorily settled. The very excellent speech delivered by our late Viceroy in reply to a farewell address from this Chamber will be fresh in your memories. The figures then given showing the steady development of India's Commercial, Industrial and Economic progress were very striking, but I am hopeful that development hereafter will be even more rapid and that at the end of another decade we shall be able to show further substantial progress in every direction. I would now refer for a few moments to Agricultural development and to the useful efforts in many directions now being made by the Bombay Government. The annual grant of 3 1 4 lacs from the Government of India must be of the greatest assistance, and as our trade depends so largely for its success on Agricultural prosperity, efforts to improve and extend the cultivation of valuable crops in this Presidency will always be heartily approved by this Chamber. So far as our own districts are concerned we shall watch with great interest the experiments now about to be made to improve various growths of country cotton by seed selection. This will be a most useful work and one that in all probability in a long course will be more likely to be successful and of value in this part of India than the cultivation of other seeds for the finer counts of yarn, for if a better class of cotton is thereby produced the foreign demand for our crop must increase. The extension of cotton cultivation is without doubt an all important matter. The crop is of great value and as consumption now a days has so much increased and is still increasing; there need be no fear that we shall not be able to dispose of all the good cotton of really serviceable quality that we can produce. Our Mill Industry is extending to meet the growing wants of our vast population and with improved communications one cannot but feel that this country is capable of consuming steadily increasing supplies of the manufactured article. The rapid decline in our export trade in ground-nuts has led to further correspondence this year with the Agricultural Department and the matter is dealt with in a report just issued by the Director of Land Records and Agriculture. Prospects at present are not very hopeful, but will, I trust, improve if this year we are favoured with a plentiful monsoon. In any case it is good to know that the subject is receiving the close attention of Government. A few months ago we addressed Government at some length regarding the exploitation and cultivation of the forest products of this part of the country and suggested that something might be done below the Ghauts and on the hills and tablelands of Southern India to promote the growth of Commerce yielding trees, such for instance as rubber and camphor for which now a days there is such a large demand. I am hopeful that some of the results of the recent Agricultural Conference will be the establishment in the Kanara Districts of one or more experimental plantations under the control of the Forest Department, and, if so, we shall watch the work there done with the greatest interest.

RAILWAY ENTERPRISE AND COMPETITION.

As regards Railways, I am glad to be able to report very satisfactory progress with the Nagda-Muttra Line. Mr. Wilcocks, the Engineer-in-Chief, advised me a few weeks ago that with the exception of some very heavy work through the Durrah hills the earth work is practically completed from Nagda to Kotah and some thirty miles have also been finished between Kotah and Muttra. The bridges are well in hand and permanent way for one hundred miles is ready stored at Nagda. Work is proceeding from both ends, and as Mr. Wilcocks fully recognises the great importance of this line to Bombay we may rely on him with confidence to push the work to a speedy conclusion. The Grant in Aid for the current official year was seventy-three lacs of rupees and as this will all be spent you will see that the work is well up to date. As the competition for the traffic of Northern and Central India is becoming every day keener, Bombay must see to it that her Railways are capable of bringing to this port all the traffic that we can handle. Much more it seems to me, might be done in the way of light feeder-lines but as much of our exportable produce comes from the Central and Northern Districts we must look to the efficiency of our trunk system, for the success of our trade, and we must resist any curtailment of our connections in the interests of other lines now serving other ports. A few months ago, as you will remember, the Bengal Chamber addressed a long letter to the Government of India supporting a suggestion that as the East Indian Railway works at a large margin of profit, minimum rates on that line should be lowered in the best interests of the country generally. Allusion was made to India's export trade in grain and seeds to Europe and to India's imports of piece-goods from the United Kingdom and the argument was advanced that both would be helped if the rail charge was reduced. We criticised the Bengal Chamber's contention in a recent communication to the Government of India. We entirely agreed that the lower the rates for rail carriage the better, I think, generally but we entirely dissented from the plea that for the traffic in question Calcutta is a port that should be specially favoured. We held, and I think rightly, that the traffic of Northern and Central India should be encouraged to seek ports with natural advantages, geographical or otherwise and that such outlets are on the West coast, I think, be doubted. Apart however from the question whether one Railway owing to certain advantages can carry cheaper than another it is clearly best for the country as a whole that exports and imports should be dealt with at ports nearest to the consuming and producing markets. The partial diversion of the grain trade of Calcutta from Districts round about Nagpore and Raipur has lately engaged the attention of your Committee and we have put forward figures which seem to show that the produce of this large Districts being drawn artificially eastwards, I have not however, the slightest doubt in my own mind that whatever the competition of Eastern lines the produce of the Districts I have alluded to must come in the long run to Bombay, for our new Docks will give us facilities which no other port in India can ever possess and although we must not rely too much upon this we may confidently look forward to a steadily expanding trade. I am glad to be able to report satisfactory progress with the work of the new Docks which I have been so well planned by the able Chairman of the Port Trust, Sir Walter Hughes, whose good work for the trade and shipping of Bombay has quite lately, I am glad to say, been publicly recognised by Government. The work of removing the Bulk Oil Tanks to the north of Sewree will very shortly begin and in less than 12 months will be nearly completed and the new Cotton Depôts at Sewree and the Mahim Causeway will have been fitted up on the land which is now being got ready. Railway connections are being taken in hand at once and before the new docks are ready all the Kerosine Tanks will have been removed from the sites they now occupy on the Mody Bay Estate. The solution of this much debated question is, I think, a most satisfactory one, and the new arrangements reflect the greatest credit on the officials of the Port Trust who have done all in their power to provide adequate, satisfactory and permanent facilities for the large and growing trade. The decision to increase the width of the new dock entrance to 100ft. is also a very satisfactory one providing as it will for all possible needs for a long period of time. The large reclamation scheme in the direct on of Sewree now under contemplation will add nearly six hundred acres to the land available for railway and trading purpose and will give besides a wharf frontage of over two miles which it cannot be doubted will be most valuable.

LOCAL COMMUNICATIONS.

The changes that are taking place in Bombay at the present time that will take place during the next few years led your Committee to take a good deal of interest in what I may call the question of "local communications." The subject was dealt with in our last Report and has this year only developed in respect of two overbridges which it has been decided to build over the B. B. and C. I. Railway, one at the end of the Mathew Road or, say at Chowpatti; and the other at the Marine lines. The question involved being one of great importance to the residents of this City your Committee felt that before the point was settled the whole subject of local communications should be thoroughly discussed by a representative Committee, as it seemed to them that much valuable advice could be given locally on such a matter. The question however was not dealt with in this way partly, I suppose, because a decision was necessary before the 31st December if the Railway Company was to bear the cost of constructing the bridges. I understand however that this contention was only of value if that followed the matter and ensured from the Government of India a refund of the cost to their taking the lines over on the 1st January. Had a decision been delayed for further enquiry, as desired by your Committee, correspondence on the points at issue would have been necessary with the present owners of the line, but as many interests were affected this would surely have been advantageous and ended in a far better solution of the problem more satisfactory to the many interests concerned. As it is now, Bombay is committed to two over bridges in a rather indefinite sort of way in places of a carefully planned and thoroughly comprehensive scheme for the City as a whole so necessary at the present time when so many changes are about to take place. The question was eminently a one and if referred in this way to a Committee of many important matters that need to be submitted to the Railway Board for their advice. The decision affected various interests besides the Railway, and in view of the many contemplated changes the question needed much consideration. However, so far as we can see the point is settled, but your Committee were unable to acquiesce in the decision. Particulars are given in the Report of correspondence with Reuter's Telegram Company regarding their annual charge of Rs. 500 for their Commercial Telegrams. You will remember that in our last Report reference was made to a proposal put forward by your Committee that as a result of cabling having reduced the charges for Reuter's Commercial Service should be cut down to Rs. 300. The correspondence that then passed was without result but when the charge for transmission was further reduced to 2s. a word against 4s. three years ago, your Committee decided to take up the matter again and in conjunction with the Bengal Chamber the suggestion was put forward that the annual subscription should be reduced to Rs. 375 or by 25 per cent. I much regret that this proposal has also been refused by Reuter for reasons which your Committee find some difficulty in appreciating. The point at issue is this that the charge for cabling having been reduced 5 per cent, the subscription should be lowered and I think our request for a 25 per cent. reduction was most reasonable. We are prepared to accept a revised service omitting certain items which I think I may safely say are of little or no value to the bulk of Reuter's subscribers if this be necessary to compensate for some additional information that is now being supplied. I regret the Company show no inclination to meet the Members of the Commercial Community in this matter. Their chief subscribers must surely be those who have addressed them through the Committees of the Bengal, Madras and Bombay Chambers and as the proposal put forward was most reasonable one I cannot but regret that it has been without result. I still hope however that this matter may be satisfactorily arranged for although fully recognising the good work done for us by Reuter I am bound to say that there is a strong feeling amongst the Commercial Community of this City that the charge of Rs. 500 per annum is now excessive.

FISCAL QUESTION.

The result of the recent general election in the United Kingdom in so far as it affects the question of fiscal reform on lines that have lately been suggested and strongly urged, must I think, be regarded as satisfactory for India has never taken kindly to the protective and one sided preferential schems of Mr. Chamberlain. In this connection I would read you a few lines which appeared in the "Times". I received last mail from London a reply from Lord Avebury to a correspondent who had written to him on the subject of retaliation. The letter runs as follows :

"I beg to point out that, while Canada charges 20 per cent. on our imports Holland only charges 2 3 4 per cent. Surely, therefore, it would be unfair to give Canada an advantage over Holland under the existing circumstances, and I see no reason to expect that Canada will adopt free trade, though in my judgment, it would greatly benefit her agricultural interests. As regards retaliation I wish all those who advocate it as a general system, would read the Blue book on Continental fiscal wars. The disastrous effects of such conflicts on all concerned is there clearly shown."

The problem, gentlemen, is no doubt a difficult one and as it has not been dealt with by your Committee during the year I will not enlarge upon it. In passing however I may note with great satisfaction the extraordinary prosperity at the present time of many of England's greatest Industries. Lancashire is enjoying and has enjoyed for some time a prosperity unknown, I believe, for 30 years, and so far as one can see at present good times are likely to continue. Ship-building has had a record year, and Marine and Locomotive Engineers are full of orders. Prospect for the present year in the Iron and Steel trades is most favourable, and when such is the case many other Industries must prosper. The British foreign trade returns for last year showed an increase in value of 43 1-2 millions sterling or 12.3 per cent., imports being 14 1-2 millions or 3.3 per cent in excess and exports entirely I may observe to foreign countries and India for the colonies took less than in the previous year 2.3 millions or 9.7 per cent. in excess. In some articles some allowance must be made for higher values, but after this has been done the increase in the quantities dealt in is very considerable. I do not wish to make too much of these figures, however as other countries have also done well, but the position is interesting in view of the doleful prognostications of the last two years. Much can, and I believe may, be done by the Government now in power to help British trade, and I shall be glad if action is taken as regards the load line of foreign vessels trading in British Ports as also in other ways to compel such vessels to comply with the regulations applicable to British ships.

OCTROI.

Gentlemen, there is one other point to which I would allude and that is the question of Octroi and other local taxes now levied in up-country towns on many staple articles of Commerce. During the year letters have been received by your Committee from various bodies of traders up-country requesting us to take action, the complaint being that Octroi and other local charges are steadily rising. I have from various cotton Districts of sundry new taxes on ginned and pressed cotton and as traders up-country have to pay property taxes of various kinds and Municipal rates as well, the feeling is growing that trade is being too heavily taxed in the Districts. Although we sympathised with the appeals that have been made to us we have not yet taken action, but I put it to you, Gentlemen as to whether the time has not now come when the Government of India should enquire into the question of up-country charges upon staple articles of trade with a view to reduction or gradual abolition. The increasing prosperity of the country and the steadily increasing revenues of our Railways are evidence of the growth of our trade, and it seems strange that pretty hindrances of Octroi on many large articles of import should still remain to worry the merchant and that the cost to the consumer of so many important articles of import should be, so much enhanced by local charges. Many of us have had experience of the Octroi system in Bombay and we are agreed, I imagine of its thinking that it is a cumbersome and an antiquated way of raising revenue. It gives rise, as we know, to many abuses, and it is one of those petty taxes on trade to which Commerce now a days should not be liable. From almost every town up-country in which exporters are interested and which this Chamber has presented very strongly on them. It is very pleasing to be able now to congratulate Government on the advance made during the last 12 months. A yearly grant of 3 1-2 lacs has been allotted by the Government of India to this Presidency and our Government has lost no time in reorganising the department of Agriculture. Both Bombay Government have also given further grants from the provincial funds sufficient to ensure the excellent work which has been begun being carried forward, for the present at all events. I hope that the Government will regard the progress and efficiency of this department as being an absolute necessity and will not, in times of famine and scarcity, divert funds which they would otherwise allocate to agriculture to what they may consider more urgent objects. Your representatives at the recent Agricultural Conference rightly laid stress on the contention that money spent on agriculture is one of the best insurances against famine. The Chamber, you will notice from the report, have addressed Government on the subject of the development of forest products, and your representatives at the Agricultural conference suggested that Government should establish experimental plantations in the Kanara districts. I have reason to believe the steps will be taken soon to carry these recommendations into effect. The establishment of the new department of Commerce and Industry was welcomed by the Commercial Community and Mr. Hewett's appointment was specially gratifying. I am sure we all join in regretting that we are to lose his services for a time and all the more so as he has been obliged to take furlough owing to bad health. We have to thank him for the ready way in which he has listened to us and the help he has given to us during the past year.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, Gentlemen, I would express a hope that the incoming Committee will not forget the suggestions and recommendations this Chamber has put forward for a Bill for the compulsory registration of partnerships. The subject—a difficult one no doubt—is now before Government and will not I am sure be forgotten as such a measure would be of great benefits to the Mercantile Community. The question of some sort of uniformity in weights and measures is also an important one and any initiatory step towards this end will be welcome.

As regards our Membership I am glad to say that nine new Members were elected last year which is many more than usual, and I cannot but think that this is good evidence of the sound and useful work done by this Chamber. Our financial position is again quite satisfactory, and as, but owing to some extent to exceptional circumstances, our balance has increased by Rs. 14,000. we have decided to reduce the annual charge for publication to Rs. 200 and proportionately per mensem and for single copies the changes to come into force from 1st July next, and this later on you will be asked to confirm. With these remarks Gentlemen, I beg to move the adoption of the report.

MR. PROCTOR'S SPEECH.

Mr. H. E. E. Proctor seconded the adoption of the report. He said, Gentlemen,—It is hardly necessary for me to add much after the able manner in which our Chairman has dealt with the various subjects contained in the Report, but there are a few matters in it I should like to refer to, and the first is the question of "Double" Income Tax. It has always seemed to me a most unfair thing that a person residing in England should have to pay both Indian and English Income Tax on any property he happens to hold in India. It is a distinct handicap against English capital coming out to this country and a hardship on retiring Anglo-Indians who have their money invested in India. The fair solution seems to me to be that put forward by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce whereby persons domiciled in England who hold property in India, would have to pay the English Income Tax after deducting the Indian Income Tax which had been previously paid in India. This system is in force as regards Probate and I can see no reason why it should not be applied in the case of income tax. I quite think that this is a matter Indian Chamber of Commerce might take up unitedly and I hope they will do so in the near future.

RAILWAY COMMUNICATIONS IN BOMBAY.

I quite agree with our Chairman in thinking that our representations to Government on this important subject should meet with the attention it deserves. We did not press that our views should be accepted but that before a decision was come to a thorough investigation should be made on the spot by a representative Commission. As stated by the Chairman, this question is a local one and does not concern Railways alone but all the inhabitants of Bombay and as such ought not to be left to the decision of a Board who are practically strangers to the City. Personally, I think to develop Bombay as it should be and make it worthy of its position as the second City in the Empire, the B. B. and C. I. Railway should stop at Grant Road and the Victoria Terminus should be made the John Terminus for the B. B. and C. I. Railway and the G. I. P. Railway, but leaving this view aside, I do not think any one, whatever views they hold on this matter, would say that the present condition of things is satisfactory. If the Railway is to remain, then, in the interests of the City, which at present does not possess a drive worthy of the name, there should be a definite scheme worked out for laying out the land west of the Railway including whatever reclamation is necessary, so that the inhabitants of Bombay can get some value out of the frontage on Back Bay, which at present they certainly do not get. In Back Bay we possess one of the finest Sea Frontages in the world, and yet, not content with allowing the Railway to be put down so as to effectually cut off the Sea Front from the City, what space there is left has been an eye sore and disgrace to the City for the past 17 years to my personal knowledge, and probably longer. Think of the difference it would make if we had a broad drive and promenade from the Bandstand along the sea front to Malabar Hill. Then we should have something to be proud of and worthy of so great a City as Bombay undoubtedly is.

REDUCTION IN RAILWAY RATES.

The question raised by the Bengal Chamber is a very important one, for, while of course it would be a most unfair thing to allow one Railway to have a lower minima of rates than all the others, it is a question as to whether the time has not come for a general reduction of rates throughout the country. The profits made by the Railways are increasing by leaps and bounds and I certainly think that the traders in this country, who have contributed so largely to their profits, should have some share of them either by way of reduced fares or increased facilities. As long as Government utilize these profits to construct fresh lines, double existing ones and provide more rolling stock, which is so urgently required I do not think we need press for any reduction in rates, but the matter should not be lost sight of. The Chairman has alluded to the important part improved communications play in the consumption of manufactured articles and there is one matter in this connection I should like to refer to. When a new line is constructed bringing places into closer connection, I certainly think the inhabitants of those places ought to gain some benefit by the route being thus shortened, but so far as I can ascertain they very seldom do. To explain what I mean I will give an instance: The Tapti Valley Railway was built to open up Khandeish and to bring Gujarat into closer connection with Central India and Bengal and to facilitate through traffic it was built on a standard gauge. Now, as the route saves about 150 miles, it would be natural to expect that the rates by it would be a good deal cheaper than by the older and longer routes especially as rates are supposed to be charged on mileage basis, but, as a matter of fact, owing to the big trunk lines quoting special long distance rates for practically all the traffic that is worth having, it is very seldom that rates via the shorter route are cheaper than by the older and longer route and it is even difficult to get the traffic routed by the shorter route at the same rate, the result being that the inhabitants of Gujarat, who subscribed largely towards the capital of the line, practically get no benefit by the construction of the line as far as through rates are concerned. I think this is a matter which might with advantage be brought to the notice of the Railway Board by the Chamber, as the present condition of things constitutes a serious hardship on new lines like the Tapti Valley Railway.

LATE SHIPMENTS OF PIECEGOODS FROM ENGLAND.

The last matter I wish to refer to is the very serious one of the late shipments of Piece-goods which as usual in a rising market has been most marked. In my opinion the only remedy lies in concerted action on the part of our home firms who should make an agreement not to buy except on fixed conditions as regards deliveries by which the manufacturers would have to make certain allowances for delivering late, say so much for the first month, so much for the second month and so on. If all merchants buying for India and China were to so combine, the manufacturers would have to give way. I have heard it said that such a combination is impossible and perhaps it is, as European firms never seem to trust each other or pull together in such matters, but I can see no reason for its being impossible. I am not advocating a universal contract but only an agreement on the matter of delivery. If you want an example as to how to do it, I would point to the Native Piece-Goods Dealers Association. We have each of us our different contract firms for our Piece-goods business, but in the matter of shipping we are bound to act in accordance with rules of the above Association, and why? Because our dealers can work together in a way, I am told, European firms cannot. I can only trust it will be shown by our home firms forming such an agreement as I have suggested that combination is possible among Europeans as well as Natives. Before sitting down I must thank you, Gentlemen, for the honour you have done me in electing me your Chairman for the coming year and I can only say now that I shall do my best to justify your confidence.

MR. COURTENY WRIGHT.

Mr. Courteny Wright, in supporting the proposition, said: Gentlemen,—At the last General Meeting a complaint was made that Government were unable to tell us what steps, if, any, they were taking with regard to the improvement in Agriculture, a subject which this Chamber has pressed very strongly on them. It is very pleasing to be able now to congratulate Government on the advance made during the last 12 months. A yearly grant of 3 1-2 lacs has been allotted by the Government of India to this Presidency and our Government has lost no time in reorganising the department of Agriculture. Both Bombay Governments have also given further grants from the provincial funds sufficient to ensure the excellent work which has been begun being carried forward, for the present at all events. I hope that the Government will regard the progress and efficiency of this department as being an absolute necessity and will not, in times of famine and scarcity, divert funds which they would otherwise allocate to agriculture to what they may consider more urgent objects. Your representatives at the recent Agricultural Conference rightly laid stress on the contention that money spent on agriculture is one of the best insurances against famine. The Chamber, you will notice from the report, have addressed Government on the subject of the development of forest products, and your representatives at the Agricultural conference suggested that Government should establish experimental plantations in the Kanara districts. I have reason to believe the steps will be taken soon to carry these recommendations into effect. The establishment of the new department of Commerce and Industry was welcomed by the Commercial Community and Mr. Hewett's appointment was specially gratifying. I am sure we all join in regretting that we are to lose his services for a time and all the more so as he has been obliged to take furlough owing to bad health. We have to thank him for the ready way in which he has listened to us and the help he has given to us during the past year.

MR. S. M. MOSES.

Mr S M Moses, proposed. "That the thanks of the Chamber be tendered to the Chairman,—Deputy Chairman, and the out-going Committee for their able conduct of the affairs of the Chamber during the past year."

Mr. S. M. Moses said: Mr. Chairman, and Gentlemen,—I feel highly honored at being entrusted with the pleasant task of proposing a vote of thanks to the retiring Committee. I must say, it is not a small matter for a number of gentlemen to devote their time throughout the year to attend to the various questions of commercial importance that are brought before them, for their deliberation and disposal for which they deserve our warmest thanks. Their duties last year have been particularly arduous and pleasing. The advent of the arrival of Their Royal Highnesses The Prince and The Princess of Wales, and the presentation of addresses to the departing and the new Viceroy has their replies are in themselves subjects of much Commercial interest.

THE MILL INDUSTRY.

Gentlemen, the year under review was one of unprecedented prosperity to Bombay. Abnormal profits have been made by the mills selling their yarn and cloth for forward delivery. The enormous profits thus realized, Bombay may well be called an "Eldorado." The transformation from depression to prosperity was as sudden as it was welcome. The Mills declared good dividends, the Millowners, the Merchants, Brokers and Speculators have all been benefited by the material enhancement in value of the Mill scrips. The prospects appear to be good for 1906 as well, for most of the mills have sold their production to the end of the year, and some have sold for the early part of 1907. Owing to the Swadeshi movements, a great demand is expected for cloth, and hence I believe most of the mills have ordered out looms which are estimated to be not less than 14,000, and which will shortly come out for Bombay and Ahmedabad. When these arrive, a large quantity of yarn will thus be required for weaving purposes, so that, there will be a perceptible diminution of yarn available for export to China. It will, doubtless, have a beneficial effect upon China markets, and it will at any rate, I expect, tend to maintain the present high rates in that part of the world for some time.

WORKING HOURS OF THE MILLS.

I am glad to see that owing to the agitation of the millhands and in deference to public opinion, as well as to their own sense of humanity the Millowners of Bombay have decided not to work their mills more than 12 or 13 hours a day. This is a step in the right direction, but the mills in other parts of the Presidency should also follow suit, otherwise they will take an undue advantage on our Bombay Industry. It is also desirable for the interest of our mills that the health of the operatives should be preserved, and I consider it their duty to restrict the working hours, and providing the operatives with well ventilated rooms and plenty of water for their domestic use. Gentlemen, you must have often noticed in the early mornings men women and children hurrying on as fast as their legs can carry them, to be in time at the opening of the mills, and these people work all day in a close atmosphere to earn their living. I feel particular compassion for women who have to rise long before daybreak to prepare food for their family, and carry some frugal meal with them to the mills, and after a hard day's work return home long after midnight to prepare dinner for their family. These poor creatures enjoy very little rest, and they deserve our commiseration and support. They feel themselves dependent upon the mills for their livelihood for which they are grateful, but that at the same time I think we are indebted to their punctuality, energy and skill in the art of spinning and weaving for the material success of our mill industry. Without these the mills cannot work, so that the obligations are mutual and reciprocal.

SILVER.

Thanks to the Indian Government for continually buying silver, and to the presence of the large standing armies of the Japanese and the Russians at Manchuria, where a large quantity of silver is used, there was a continued demand for silver throughout the year, which caused Exchange in China on India to keep up on a high level, this has added to the favourable realization of our yarn shipments to China. But there was one drawback in the market to which I cannot help alluding, that is owing to the scarcity of food grains and the consequent high prices ruling for them in the interior, the large Rice Crops at Rangoon, and the holding of 9 1-12 Lacs of bales of cotton at Colaba with a wonderful tenacity all tended to make money very scarce, and bank rate ruling at '92 on Government Paper and 10-12 per cent on produce. We have not witnessed such an intense scarcity since 1901. I maintain that such severe stringency in the money market positively strangles trade. Although the India Council were good enough to sell freely large amounts of Telegraphic Transfers, still it is to be regretted that the Government of India were wanting in their support locally to ease the money market. With these remarks, I beg to propose that the thanks of the Chamber be tendered to the Chairman, Deputy Chairman, and the outgoing Committee for their able conduct of the affairs of the Chamber during the past year. (Applause.)

Mr. L K Ker seconded the vote of thanks and it was carried unanimously.

It was proposed by Mr. F T Rickards and seconded by Mr H Blackbook. "That the following gentlemen be elected members of the Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce for the year 1906 :—Mr F W Bickel, Mr Donald N Graham, Mr George Miller, Mr R G Montseth, Mr J N Metaxa, Colonel H D Oliver R E, and Mr J Pollard."

These gentlemen were elected.

It was proposed by Mr. H F Waggett and seconded by Mr. C Vernon. "That Messrs A F Ferguson and Co be re-elected Auditors of the Chamber's account for the year 1906 on the remuneration hitherto paid to them."

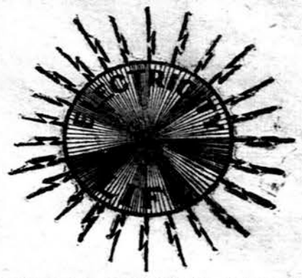
This was carried.

It was further proposed by the Chairman and seconded by Mr George Miller. "That as regards the charges for statistical returns etc. Rule V be amended to the effect that the subscription payable by members for copies of all publications issued by the Chamber be reduced (from 1st July 1906) from Rs. 240 to Rs. 200 per annum and proportionately per mensem and per copy.

The proceedings then terminated.

THE HERCULEX CURED I. M. S. OFFICER!

An Old Medical Man, who has made a special study of Electricity Compliments Dr. Sanden.



If you have ever entertained the slightest doubt that the Herculex could not do all that I have claimed for it, then read the following letter. What

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

LABOUR PARTY'S PROGRAMME.

OLD AGE PENSIONS.

MR. KEIR-HARDIE ACCUSES LIBERALS OF BREACH OF FAITH.

LONDON, February 17th.—The Conference of Labour Representation Committee, at present sitting in London, has resolved to favour the extension of the Parliamentary franchise to women. It has also defined a definite Labour policy to secure readjustment of taxation, so that the national income and the cost of social reforms shall be levied by taxation of all unearned incomes derived from communal wealth.

Drastic reforms of the Education Act and the Shop Hours Act are demanded by the conference, and the total prohibition of the publication of betting news is advocated.

Mr. J. N. Barnes, Labour Member for the Blackfriars Division of Glasgow, declared: "If we do not get social reforms there will be scenes in the House of Commons."

ELECTION PROMISES BETRAYED.

Mr J. Keir-Hardie, leader of the Independent Labour Party in the House of Commons, addressed a large political meeting in the Queen's Hall, London, last night.

He described the attitude of the Government towards the question of Old-Age Pensions as a betrayal of Ministers' election promises.

AMERICAN SHIPPING.

INTERESTS ON THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC.

£10,000,000 IN MAIL SUBSIDIES.

London, February 17th.—Senator Gallinger's Shipping Bill now before the United States Congress provided for the devotion of 10,000,000 sterling to mail subsidies and other private maritime enterprises. It is proposed that the expenditure of the sum mentioned shall be spread over a period of twenty years.

It is not expected that the Bill will pass. [The Bill has since been passed by the Senate at Washington.]

President Roosevelt is in favour of a campaign in support of Senator Gallinger's Bill being instituted when the measure reaches the House of Representatives.

Its opponents, chiefly spokesmen for the inland West, describe the Bill as mainly favourable to the interests of the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts.

AMERICAN REGISTRATION OF FOREIGN SHIPS.

The United States House of Representatives has passed a Bill to restrict the registration of foreign ships in American ports.

THE PICTURE POSTCARD CRAZE.

TAX IMPOSED IN GERMANY.

London, Feb. 17.—The Budget Committee of the German Reichstag had decided to impose a stamp duty of one-farthing on picture postcards. It is estimated that this impost will realise half-a-million sterling.

MIDLAND AND L. & N.-W. RAILWAY COMBINE.

London, Feb. 18th.—A working arrangement has been concluded between the Midland Railway Company and the London and North-Western Railway Company to prevent wasteful competition.

CHINESE vs. KAFFIRS.

ROCK-DRILLING CONTEST.

On Christmas-day, at the Durban-Roodepoort Deep, a novel item was introduced into the programme of sports there held. This took the form of a rock-drilling contest between picked gangs of Chinese and Kaffirs. Ten of the best drillers a side were picked, and the time allowed for their work 30 minutes. The contest was witnessed by a large crowd of interested white spectators, who evinced the liveliest interest in the respective merits of the yellow and sable contestants. The struggle was entered into with zest by the mine boys chosen, who plied their hammers with all the dexterity and strength at their command. At the conclusion it was was found that the Chinese had drilled 71 1-8 inches as against 58 1-8 inches by the Kaffirs. The result was loudly applauded by the spectators. Later in the afternoon, there was a tug-of-war between Chinese and natives, when the Celestials again proved their superiority over their dusky antagonists.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

WHEAT IN THE PUNJAB.

The season.—Beneficial rain was received on the 19th and 20th of December in all districts except Gurgaon, Rohtak and Delhi. The fall was heaviest in the west and north-west, varying from 1 1-2 inches to 2 inches on the Salt Range plateau and about 1 inch in the Multan Division to 1-2 an inch in the Central Punjab and a 1-3rd of an inch farther east. Light rain also fell in the north and west later on in the month. The soil moisture was renewed in varying degrees and extensive late sowings were possible in the North Punjab. This hopeful start of the winter rains was not maintained. The returns for January are blank except for light showers at the end of the month along the base of the hills. This summarises the meteorological conditions up to the time when the second forecasts were prepared by District Officers. The winter rains had proved a failure over the greater part of the Province, and the large and valuable unirrigated crop was beginning to show signs of distress.

Scattered showers in the first half of February, were too light to effect any material improvement. The outlook became very serious and prices rose to scarcity rates. Fortunately heavy and general rain fell practically at the eleventh hour in the third week of the month with the result that the wheat crop now promises well everywhere.

Area.—The revised estimate of the sown area is 8,604,100 acres, an advance of 427, 00 acres on the first forecast, and 11 per cent. above last year's actuals. Late sowings have been most extensive in Attock, Mianwali, Jhelum, Rawalpindi, Shahpur, Montgomery and Jhang. Revised figures for Kangra and Lyallpur also exhibit marked increases. On an average of the five years ending 1903-04 the area under wheat in the Punjab has represented some 34·7 per cent. of the total area under wheat in British India.

RABI OIL-SEED IN THE PUNJAB.

Revised estimates now place the area under rabi oil-seeds at 1,210,700 acres compared with 1,184,200 acres in the first forecast, and 1,210,800 acres actually ascertained last year. Increases are reported from Lyallpur, Attock, Jhelum and Mianwali.

The weather conditions in December and January, and up to the time of writing have been discussed in the wheat forecast. Rabi oil-seeds were in a critical stage at the close of the long drought, although not in the same danger of complete failure as unirrigated wheat. In the East Punjab a considerable portion of the crop has been cut for fodder, and several districts also report attacks by insects. The crop is very promising in the north of the Province and average elsewhere.

The outturn of toria which was harvested in December and January, was average.

On an average of the five years ending 1903-04 the area under oil-seeds in the Punjab has represented some 20·0 per cent of the total area under oil-seeds in British India.

FLORILINE.—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline being composed in parts of Honey and Sweet Herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE UNIVERSITY AND THE NATION.

(Concluded from page 4.)

In the accompanying tables are set down the revenues, undergraduates, and internal expenditures of five colleges whose gross income is under £19,000 a year each, and five colleges whose gross income ranges from £30,000 to £66,000 odd, together with the percentage of internal expenditure devoted by each to education and upkeep.

Five Poor Colleges, 1904. College.	Gross Revenues.	No. of Undergraduates in residence, Michaelmas Term, 1904.	Internal Expenditure.	Percentage of Internal Expenditure devoted to education.	Percentage of Internal Expenditure devoted to non-educational purposes.
	£		£		
Exeter	14,137	134	12,229	72·2	27·7
Trinity	15,505	146	12,151	74·1	25·7
Wadham	11,240	96	8,825	75·2	24·6
Corpus	18,798	74	15,038	75·8	24·1
Pembroke	8,661	64	7,287	77·7	22·1
Total 5 Colleges.	£68,341	514	£53,430	74·8	25·1
Five Rich Colleges, 1904.					
	£		£		
Merton	34,014	112	15,958	64·7	35·2
St. John's	33,346	120	18,570	64·08	32·3
Queen's	30,844	115	21,374	62·2	37·08
New College	50,016	199	18,571	66·4	33·5
Magdalen	66,232	153	30,048	61·3	38·7
Total 5 Colleges.	£214,112	699	£104,820	63·7	36·2

It will be seen that five colleges which are comparatively poor devote to upkeep and administration 27·7, 25·7, 24·6, 24·1, 22·1, per cent. of their internal expenditure. Five of the wealthiest spend under the same head 33·5, 35·2, 35·8, 37·08, 38·7, per cent. On directly educational purposes 72·2, 74·1, 75·2, 75·8, 77·7 is spent by the former, 66·4, 64·7, 64·06, 62·2, 61·3 per cent. by the latter. Instead of the proportion spent on the upkeep being the minimum, and the proportion spent on education increasing with the wealth of the college, the exact opposite is the case. The proportion spent on education is the minimum, while every increase in wealth is accompanied by a corresponding increase in the proportion of the internal expenditure which is devoted to the upkeep of the college. Since there is no reason why the possession of an exceptionally large revenue should in itself enhance the cost of maintaining the college, what other cause of the correlation is to be found save the fact that some colleges have more than they can spend on the work of education?

A single example may suffice to show the direction in which the increased wealth of at any rate one college has gone. The ten years between 1894 and 1904 saw an increase of £3,807 in its expenditure. Of this increase £2,207 was due to increased outlay on the maintenance and improvement of estates. £1,468 was absorbed in an increased internal expenditure. Now what items were responsible for the latter increase? If we distinguish between the payments made for directly educational purposes and those which go to the upkeep of the college, it appears that the expenditure on education had actually decreased, while the expenditure on upkeep had increased by 45 per cent. If a college has made such ample provision for the work of education and research that, as years go on, it can actually diminish the sum spent upon them, surely some more worthy object can be found for its growing revenues than this enormous increase in the cost of repairing its fabric and maintaining its property and service. On buildings such as those of the Oxford colleges, whose intrinsic beauty is made venerable by a thousand associations, no one would grudge the outlay necessary to protect them from decay. But what Philistinism can be more deadening than to subordinate education to the pomp of structural magnificence—to neglect the kernel in order to beautify the shell?

CONCLUSION.

To sum up what has been said above: a comparison of the internal expenditure of poor and wealthy colleges shows that the proportion devoted to education is more, and the proportion devoted to upkeep is less, in the former than in the latter. Of the five poor colleges mentioned above that which gives least of its internal expenditure to directly educational purposes gives nearly 6 per cent. more than the wealthy college which gives most. The concentration of great wealth in the hands of comparatively few colleges side by side with the poverty of the University results in the misapplication of some considerable part of the aggregate wealth of Oxford, in itself no small proportion of the money which the nation has at its disposal for higher education. To tax the rich colleges more heavily for the good of Oxford as a whole would not, therefore, impair their educational efficiency. It would only curtail expenditure which is at present, so far as education is concerned, non-effective.

THE KING AND THE NAVAL COLLEGE AND THE CONVALESCENT HOME.

AFTER the proceedings in connection with the launching of the Dreadnought on Feb. 10, the Royal yacht Victoria and Albert proceeded to Cowes Roads. There had previously arrived on board Viscount Esher, the Right Hon. Lewis Harcourt, M. P. (First Commissioner of Works), the Hon. Sir Schomberg McDonnell, and Sir Frederick Treves, Bart. Squally weather with bright intervals prevailed during the Solent on Sunday morning. The King attended the usual Church service conducted on board the Royal yacht Victoria and Albert by Commodore Colin Keppel C. B., in command of the vessel. His Majesty took lunch on board, and two cadets from Osborne Naval College, Prince George of Battenberg and Mr. Cunningham Graham had the honour of being invited. Soon after two o'clock the King left the yacht and crossed in one of the Royal pinnaces to Trinity Wharf, East Cowes. His Majesty landed over the quarter-deck of the Royal yacht Alberta, and was received by Staff-Capt. Broad, M.V.O. The King wore a great coat over his Admiral's uniform, and had a white muffler round his neck as a protection against the bitterly cold wind, which was blowing with considerable force at the time. Accompanying his Majesty were Admiral Sir John Fisher, Lord Esher Lord Hamilton of Dalzell, Sir Frederick Treves, Sir Schomberg McDonnell, Major Ponsonby, and Mr. Ward. The party drove in open carriages to the Royal Naval College. Here they were received by Capt. Alexander Sinclair, in command at the College, and the other officers. The cadets, some 400 in number, were drawn up in the Nelson Hall, and were inspected by his Majesty. They afterwards marched past, and the King next inspected the sick beds, where a few of the cadets are being medically attended. His Majesty subsequently proceeded to Osborne House Convalescent Home, where he was received by Col. Kilkelly, the Governor and Medical Officer, and Miss Haines, the matron. Hymnans of the lift his Majesty visited each floor of the house, and, saw several of the patients. Before leaving the grounds the King planted a lime tree outside the Indian Room. His Majesty next drove to Barton Manor, situated on another part of the Osborne Estate, and took tea with Canon Hervey, one of his domestic chaplains, who has been staying at the Manor a few days for the benefit of his health. The Royal Party then returned to Trinity Wharf, and embarked at 5·15 on their return to the yacht. A snow squall drove over Osborne while his Majesty was at the convalescent home.

In a note in its issue of Wednesday last the "Times of Ceylon" says:—"To-day being Ash Wednesday, all the public offices in Colombo were closed. We have often protested against the unconscionable waste of time in public Departments by these absurd survivals of the past, but there seems very little chance of common-sense prevailing, we are sorry to say. We wonder what would become of the real interests of the island, if everybody followed the lead of Government and struck work on every conceivable opportunity. The story after all is not so very much exaggerated which tells of a Government servant calling each morning for the almanac to see whether he had go to work or not."

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If the hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use your Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for The Mexican Hair Renewer. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

LECTURE ON EARTHQUAKES.

LAST evening, in the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute Hall, Mr. N. A. F. Moos, Director of the Government Observatory, delivered a lecture on Earthquakes:—In the course of his remarks, he said that the study of Seismology, or the science of earthquakes, was absolutely in its infant stage, though few branches of science had received the great impetus which it had received in regard to its investigations, within the last few years. Recently-introduced delicate methods of observations had rendered possible the demonstration that, though imperceptible to the human senses, the ground beneath their feet was continuously in motion. Ages ago, from the parent-planet Sun, was evolved the present Earth and Moon system. The Moon did not exist then separately; it was an integral part of the Earth. The red-hot matter, molten or viscous in condition had been revolving on its axis then, much faster than it did now, probably in from three to six hours, instead of the twenty-four hours in which the Earth finishes its revolution now. This high rotatory velocity, along with the tides produced by the Sun on the plastic and yielding mass of the Earth, eventuated in the separation of a small mass; and the birth of the Moon was the result. This marked an important era in the history of the Earth. Coming to the Kangra Valley Quake, which occurred in India recently, and wrought great havoc to life and property, Mr. Moos remarked: The destructive quality of an earth-wave did not merely depend upon the largeness of the amplitude of motion. The moving of the ground of even half-an-inch would be disastrous, should the period be short; say, between a fraction of a second to one or two seconds; if the movement was slowed down by the period extending to ten or twenty seconds this upheaval would not only be harmless, but be hardly perceptible to the senses. These waves, as they travelled from the epifocal region outwards, being originally short in period, and large in amplitude, decreased in amplitude, while their wave length and period increased. From twenty to twenty six seconds after the Kangra Quake, the whole of Europe must have been rippled over with earth-waves, following one another at intervals of twenty-seconds and more, the distance between crest and crest of wave being about thirty to forty miles long. This must have caused the ground there to rise and fall slowly to the extent of about one foot. As the waves passed Bombay, which was eight-hundred miles from the seat of disturbance, they caused much larger movements. Even in Bombay, the period had slowed down to ten or twenty seconds; the motion was consequently harmless here, and imperceptible to the senses.

The lecture was well illustrated; in the explanations given the learned lecturer made use of such simple language that even the large laypart of the audience was considerably pleased at the ease with which they could thereby understand a subject so full of technical difficulties. At the conclusion of the lecture Mr K. R. Cama, at the instance of the Chairman, Mr. Bell, moved a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Moos. The vote having been duly seconded was passed by the large audience amidst loud and continued applause.

THE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION OF BOMBAY.

AN Educational Conference has been arranged to be held on the 9th and 10th of this month for the discussion of two questions of great practical importance—(1) The First steps to be adopted in teaching English; (2) The Functions of the Matriculation and School Final Examinations in our Educational System, and the directions in which improvements may be desirable in these examinations.

The Rev. D. Mackichan, M. A., LL. D., D. D. Principal, Wilson College, Bombay, has kindly consented to open to to the proceedings.

The following is the programme of the proceedings:—

FIRST DAY.

The Conference meets at 2 p. m. (S. T.) in the Elphinstone High School.

1st Session from 2 p. m. to 3·30 p. m. (S. T.)

Chairman.—The Rev. D. Mackichan, M. A., LL. D., D. D. Principal, Wilson College, Bombay.

Subject.—First steps in teaching English as a foreign language.

2 to 2-25—Paper by J N Fraser Esq. M. A., Principal, Secondary, Training College, Bombay.

2-25 to 2-45—Paper by H. G. Limaye, Esq. B. A., Superintendent, New English School, Poona.

2 45 to 3 15—Discussion.

3-15 to 3-30—Chairman's Address.

3-30 to 4 p. m. Refreshments.

2nd Session from 4 p. m. to 5 30 p. m. (S. T.)

Chairman.—The Rev. D. Mackichan M. A., LL. D., D. D. Principal, Wilson College, Bombay.

Subject.—First steps in teaching English as mother tongue.

4 to 4-25—Paper by H R. H. Wilkinson, Esq. Principal, Scottish H. Schools, Bombay.

4-25 to to 4-45—Paper by Miss Wilson, Lady Superintendent, Z B. and M. M's Girls' H. School, Bombay.

4-45 to 5-15—Discussion.

5-15 to 5-30—Chairman's Address.

SECOND DAY.

The Conference meets at 2 p. m. (S. T.) in Wilson College, Chowpati.

1st Session from 2 p. m. to 3-30 p. m. (S. T.)

Chairman.—The Rev A. Martin S. J., Principal, St Xavier's High School, Bombay.

Subject.—The Matriculation and School Final Examinations, with special reference to Matriculation.

2 to 2-25—Paper by A. L. Covernton, Esq. M. A., Educational Inspector of European Schools, Bombay.

2-25 to 2-45—Paper by A. G. Sathaye, Esq. M. A., Assistant Master, Aryan Education Society's High School Bombay.

2-45 to 3-15—Discussion.

3-15 to 3 30—Chairman's Address.

3-30 to 4 p. m. freshment.

2nd Session from 4 p. m. to 5-30 p. m. (S. T.)

Chairman.—The Honble H. Batty, M. A., I. C. S., Judge of the High Court, Bombay.

Subject.—The same as above with special reference to the School Final-Examination.

4 to 4-25—Paper by the Rev. Jb. Flink, S. J., Professor of History and Political Economy, St. Xavier's College, Bombay.

4-25 to 4-45—Paper by S. G. Sathe, Esq. M. A., Ag. Professor of Logic and Moral Philosopy, Elphinstone College, Bombay.

4-45 to 5 15—Discussion.

5-15 to 5-30—Chairman's Address.

THE PHŒNIX MILLS.

"THE first ordinary general meeting of shareholders of the Company was held yesterday at the registered office, Apollo Street. Sir Sassoon J. David Chairman of the Board of Directors, presided. The Directors' report stated:—

The net earnings of the year ending 31st December 1905, during which the mill worked for 11 months amounted to Rs. 4 04,300-4-2. An ad-interim dividend of Rs. 5 per share paid for the first half year ending 30th June, 1905 absorbed the sum of Rs.4,40,000 and there now remains a sum of Rs.3,64 3 0-4 2 for disposal. The Directors recommend the writing off the sums of Rs. 2,433-1-4 for preliminary expenses and Rs. 5,943-15 6 for debenture charges. The Directors recommend the disposal of the balance of Rs. 3,55,920-3-4 in the following manner:—Dividend at the rate of Rs. 7 1-2 per share Rs. 80 0,0, building depreciation fund account Rs. 15 0 0, machinery depreciation fund account Rs. 1,00 000, reserve fund account Rs. 1,25, 00, equalisation of dividend fund account Rs. 40,000, bonus to employee Rs. 4,000 and that the balance be carried forward to next account Rs 11,920-3-4. total Rs. 3 55,920 3-4. Two of your Directors, Sir Sassoon David and Dr. Sidney Smith, retire by rotation but are eligible for reelection. You are requested to elect auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration. The milliproperty is insured for Rs. 14,86,225 and the stock and stock in process for Rs. 7,22, 500.

The Directors' report and the audited accounts made up for the half year ended 31st December 1905, were approved and adopted; and a dividend, as recommended therein, was declared. Sir Sassoon David and Dr. Sidney Smith were re-elected Directors of the Company. Messrs. Dorabji Hormusji Ashburner and Hormusji Nasarwanji Gheesta were appointed Auditors for the current year with a remuneration of Rs. 125 each for each half year's audit. The proceedings terminated with the customary compliment to the Chairman.

THE BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

AN ordinary monthly meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon, in the Trust's Offices on Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, the Hon. Mr. G. O. W. Dunn presiding. At the meeting the following Trustees were present:—Brigadier-General R. M. Greenfield, Sir Sassoon J. David, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon. Sir W. C. Hughes, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Mr. D. E. Wacha, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Mr. T. W. Cuffe, Mr. W. D. Sheppard, Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey, Mr. J. Brown and Mr. W. N. Shilstone, the Secretary.

BUILDING REGULATIONS.

The Board considered the report of the Land Committee, No. IV, dated 15th February last regarding Building Regulations.

After some discussion the Board resolved to modify the Building Regulations as regards the height of the building on the corner plots to read as follows:—If the main building is to be erected on a corner plot so as to abut on more than one street, the height of such building should be regulated by the wider of such streets so far as it will abut upon such wider street and also so far as it will abut on the narrower of such streets to a distance of 80 feet from the wider street.

DIFFERENT ARRANGEMENT OF THE BLOCKS AT IMAMWADA.

Regarding a circular on Memo. by the Chairman on the Engineer's report proposing a different arrangement of the blocks of chawls at Imamwada, it was resolved that the Engineer's proposals be approved of. As regarded the figures of probable congestion of population as furnished by the Chairman, the Board was of opinion that the full provision as now proposed of 876 rooms should be constructed and arrangements be made accordingly.

FEE FOR AUDITING THE ACCOUNTS OF THE TRUST.

The Board considered a circular on letter from Government enquiring whether the Trustees had any objection to the fee for auditing the accounts of the Trust being fixed at Rs. 2,500 per annum.

It was resolved that Government be informed that without accepting the basis on which it was proposed to determine the amount, the Board had no objection to the proposal to fix the audit fee at Rs. 2,500 per annum.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar presided at a sitting of the Bombay Insolvency Court yesterday.

RE MORARJI ANANDJI.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained an extension of the interim order.

RE PALLONJI CURSETJI POWALLA.

Mr. Mankar, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for two months' extension of the interim order. His Lordship granted the application.

RE ABDUL HAMID MAHOMED ARAB.

Mr. K. B. Dastur, for the insolvent, applied for substituted service on some of the creditors who had remained unserved. His lordship granted the application.

RE HARI RAMCHANDRA AND OTHERS.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained two months' extension of the interim order.

RE GOVINDJI LALJI.

On the application of Mr. Mankar, the insolvent was granted leave to file a fresh petition.

RE WILLIAM YOUNG.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order, which was granted.

RE RUSTOMJI DORABJI.

On the application of Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, the insolvent was granted leave to serve notices and to amend the schedule.

RE SHARIFF IBRAHIM KARIM NANJI.

The Hon. Mr. Raikes, on behalf of the Official Assignee, applied for the examination of certain witnesses in the case. His Lordship granted the application, ordering the examination to take place on the next court day.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents received their discharges:—Thomas Washington Reynolds, Theodosus Michael Cabral, Hisamudin Sharafudin Zivaikar, Mohanji Mulji Lohana, Jehangir Manckji Todiwalla, Ganpat Vishwanath Mahatre, Motiji Balu Rayal, Shaik Mahomed Yusuf Shaik Hussain, and Chintaman Rambhau and another.

HIGH COURT.—March 5.

Motion

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

28 05—Mansukhlal J and H—Bai Gangabai and another vs The Madras United Spinning and Weaving Co Pestonji R and K—M and K and Manek R

49 05—Edgelow G and W—Haji Mahomed Mehdi Malik Haji vs Arthur David Jessoon and others—Wadia G and Co

250-99—Edgelow G and W—Haji Mahomed Mehdi Malik Haji vs Sir E S A Sassoon, Baronet and others—Wadia G and Co

433-05—Jehangir and S—Ashitbai widow vs—Abdoola Haji Manomed and another—Thakurdas and Co

332-05—Mansukhlal J and H—Bai Gungabai widow and others vs The New East India Press Co Limited and others—Pestonji R and K B M and B and Hiralal S

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BATCHELOR.

For dismissal.

438-02—Bicknell M and R Premsukhdas Bhicamchand and others vs Jijibhoy Jehangir Lam—Deputy Registrar F and D

63-04—Ardeser H D and Co—Jamboo widow and others vs Amiraboo and another—Bicknell M and R

190-03—Malvi H and M—Sahil Gordat and another vs Ramnath Ramchandra and others—Smetanam B and N

Suits for hearing and final disposal

Long Causes.

825-05—Khunderao S and L Bhoota Lunnea and others vs Ramrao Mukundrao Jadhav and J

104-05—Thakurdas and Co—Ramchandra Bhaskar vs Jammabai Alias Jonerbai widow—Madnavji and K

332-05—Payne and Co Hafizboo widow vs Mahomed Cassum Mopad—Crawford B and Co (for postponment)

164-01—Ardeser H D and Co—Ebrahimbhoy Karimbhoy Nanji vs Kassumbhoy Karimbhoy Nanji K D Shroff

664-05—Khanderao S and L—Gonardhan Bhaskar vs Raoji Vinayekdas Jagunath Thakurdas and Co

345-05—Maganlal and A—Rahim Valli Mahomed vs C A Ellis and another—In person

711-05—Nadirshaw and G—Bhudilal Mavji vs Morarji Premji and others—Malia and M

718-05—Mulla and M—Kamarbin Mahomed Ismail vs Latiff Faker Mahomed—Vanga and P

592-05—Thakurdas and Co Premchand Raychand and others vs Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal—Bhalshunker K and G

585-03—Little and Co—Morarji Anandjee and others vs Kallianji Jeram Naranji and others—Dikshit D and G

125-05—Kanga and P—The Advocate General of Bombay vs Adamji Mahomedali and another—K D Shroff

593-05—In Pension Jamnabai widow vs Henry A H Payne and others—Payne and Co

595-05—Mulla and M—Anandas Liladhar and others—Gopaldas Virjiandas and another—Madhavji and K

121-06—Little and Co—Gokuldas Madhavji vs Khji Umersey and another—Pestonji R and K

710-05—Ardeser H D and Co—Chotial Mulchand and another vs Mohan Lalji Kayat—Dikshit D S

For Consent decree.

48-05—Wadia G and Co—Sheik Heerjee Virdhar vs Currimbhai Gulam Hoosein Dhalabhoy and Co—Edgelow G and W

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

803-05—Madhavji and K—Nagindas Vijbhukandas and another vs Khimji Assur Veerji and another—Thakurdas and Co

335-05—Captal and V—Champsey Purbatoors vs Shridhaur and Co—Malvi and M

Before the Hon Mr Justice SCOTT

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

766-05—Kanga and P—Ardeser Pestonji Mogaram vs J A Baiforn and others—Ardeser H D and Co

639-04—K B Mehta—Narayen Hasoo and others vs Ananta Rama M B Chothia (Not to be called till Thursday.)

667-05—Mahaman D—Ismail bhai vs Abu Bakar Moledina and another—Mulla and M

336-04-174-3362-04—Pesotanji R and K—Abdullabhai Khakibhai and others vs Karimbhoy Lalji Sajan and others Thakurdas and Co

803-05—Madhavji and K—Nagindas Vijbhukandas and others vs Khimji Assur Veerji and and another Thakurdas and Co

674-05—M B Chothia—Dalsukhbhai Falchand vs Muljt Hunsraj and Co and others

287-05—Thakurdas and Co—Purshotam Vishram and Co—a firm vs Jullia Mir Loan and Co a firm—Edgelow G and W

153-05—Captal and V—Anandrao Bhai vs Bhagarttibai and other—Chitnis and M

903-05-610-05—Mirza and M—Wamanrao Wasudeo vs Dhakibai widow—Payne and Co

809-05—Mirza and M Soonderbai widow vs Dhakibai widow—Payne and Co

22-05—Payne and Co—Bapoolal Lallbhai vs Devaram Harjiva and others—Bhalshanker K and G

831-03—Pestonji R and K—Bhikoji Pranji Khan and another vs Jibbo Nandas Mangaldass Nathoobhoy and Anand—Crawford B and Co

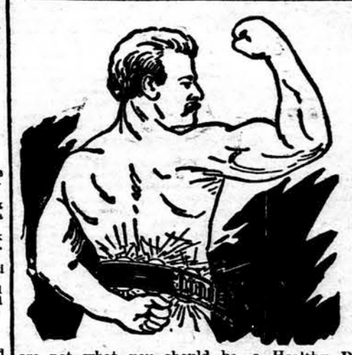
112-05—Dadiyaraj F and D—Isabhai Bakarbhai vs Amiroolabi widow and others—Thakurdas and Co

369-04—Mulla and M—Gokibai widow vs Khatas Morarji and others—Bhalshunker K and G

631-05—Nagindas and L—Maganlal Kadhelbhoy and another vs Bhagwandas and Bhikabhai—Malvi H M T E.

690-05—K J Bilimoria—Lalji Ramji vs Sursing Mathuradas and others Madhavji and K

GIVE ME A MAN



WHO IS broken down in health from excess, hard-work, dissipation or worry or from any other cause which has sapped his vitality, and strength! Let him come to me? Let him follow my advice for three months, and I will make him as strong and vigorous in every respect as any man of his age can be.

No man should allow himself to grow old before his time. No young man need feel that he is old before he has even reached his prime. There is no reason under the sun why any man or woman should allow themselves to go on from day to day growing weaker and more infirm as the weeks advance. Age, Affliction, Mental Decay, and all the ills to which the body is heir to can be avoided if their approach is reckoned with before they get a hold upon the system. No ailment is so chronic that new life will not expunge it from the body. Electricity defies old age and infirmity. It is the Elixir of Life. You only suffer because your body is drained of its natural supply. Electricity is the remedy for you if you are not what you should be—a Healthy Robust Man or Woman.

COOK'S ELECTRIC BODY BATTERY.

will restore the power you have lost; will check all unnatural drains and will give you back the old vigour of Youth. I have cured the worst cases of WEAKNESS, LOSS OF VITAL POWER, BACKACHE, SCIATICA, RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO, CONSTIPATION, VARICOCELE, RUPTURE, INSOMNIA, and LIVER, KIDNEY and STOMACH TROUBLES, after all other means had failed. I can do the same for you.

FREE TEST! FREE BOOK!!

I want every sufferer to know that my consulting room is always at his or her disposal. I want you to call and see my wonderful Electric Body Battery. A free test will be given you. No charge is made for the advice and counsel of my specialist, consultation is free. If you cannot call, then write for my beautiful illustrated book describing my method of treatment and showing how my Battery is worn to cure the different ailments.

It is sent—Post free. Write to-day. Office hours 9-30 a.m. to 6 p.m.

C. G. COOK'S ELECTRIC BODY BATTERY OR C. G. COOK.
28, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE NEW
LAXATIVE
For Constipation, Flatulence,
Sluggish Liver, Heaviness
and Headache, &c.

Bishop's Maxils

are quite free from the many defects of the common "liver pills" and ordinary purgatives. Moreover, Bishop's Maxils have several excellent qualities of their own not found in any other remedy. Thus:—

BISHOP'S MAXILS do not cause Nausea or Griping.
BISHOP'S MAXILS are Certain and Effective.
BISHOP'S MAXILS are Mild and Gentle in Action.
BISHOP'S MAXILS are Suited to Both Sexes.
BISHOP'S MAXILS do not contain Dangerous Drugs.

Bishop's Maxils

fulfil all the requirements of a pleasant and effective general laxative, and are especially valuable in

Habitual Constipation.

Fuller description and complete directions as to dose, &c., are enclosed in every package of Bishop's Maxils, which may be had of all Chemists.

Prepared only by
ALFRED BISHOP Ld.
48, Spelman Street, LONDON,
ENGLAND.

LIPTON'S
TEAS
PERFECT FLAVOUR, GREAT STRENGTH,
are the
MOST ECONOMICAL in the WORLD
and give
UNIVERSAL SATISFACTION.
Do not be persuaded into buying other Teas,
which are represented as "Just as Good."
NONE are so GOOD as
LIPTON'S TEAS

PURELY PERSONAL.

Viscount Valentia, who figured in the Law Courts in connection with the Hurlingham Club pigeon-shooting dispute, is one of the best sportsmen in the kingdom. An enthusiastic follower of hounds, he was for ten years one of the most popular of M. F. H. s. He is also a capital shot, and has a keen love for deer-stalking, while he was one of the earliest of polo players. Lord Valentia has also distinguished himself in other and more serious pursuits. He was in the 10th Hussars for many years, and when he retired he took his energies to the House of Common. On the outbreak of the South African war, however, he at once volunteered, and fought with the Yeomanry. He has also been Comptroller of the King's Household. Lord Valentia's viscounty was a reward given to the son of Robert Annesley for the work of his father in resisting the Irish Rebellion in the days of Elizabeth. The second viscount became Earl of Anglesey, a creation which is now extinct, and the seventh Earl of Anglesey was created Earl of Mountnorris, an earldom which also became extinct sixty years ago.

By the death of the Countess Howe another gap is created in that brilliant family of Churchills, the children of the seventh Duke of Marlborough. It is difficult to cite other modern instances, with the exception of the children of the first Duke of Abercorn, where a single family in one generation has exercised a wider and more potent influence on both the political and social life of the country. The seventh Duke of Marlborough, who married in 1843 Lady Frances Vane, daughter of the third Marquess of Londonderry, had five sons and six daughters. Three of the boys died in early childhood, the eldest lived to become the eighth Duke of Marlborough and father of the present Duke, and the third son was Lord Randolph Churchill. The eldest daughter is Lady Wilmborne, and her sisters who still survive are Lady de Ramsey, the Dowager Duchess of Roxburghe, and Lady Sarah Wilson. Lady Tweedmouth died eighteen months ago.

Sir Edward Colebrooke, the latest baronet to be advanced to the peerage, comes of an old South of England family. The eldest son of James Colebrooke, of Childham Castle, Kent, was our Ambassador to Turkey in the middle of the eighteenth century. The second son of this James Colebrooke was created a baronet in 1759, but the honour would have died with him were it not that it was bestowed with special remainder to his brother, who succeeded to the title two years later. Sir Edward is the fifth baronet. Lady Colebrooke is the youngest surviving child of the fourteen children of Lord and Lady Alfred Paget. General Lord Alfred Paget was for over a quarter of a century chief equerry and clerk-marshall to Queen-Victoria. He died in 1888 at the age of seventy-two. Lady Alfred Paget, who is over eighty, is still alive, and is spending the winter on the Riviera, where at the present time her eldest son, General Arthur Paget, is with her. Lady Colebrooke, who is one of the chief Liberal hostesses, bears the Christian name of Alexandra. Queen Alexandra is her godmother and King Edward is her godfather.

Dean Gregory remains remarkably hale and hearty, and it is seldom when he is in town that he misses morning prayers in the cathedral to which he has been attached for more than a generation. And on the supporting arm of his daughter, or one of the clergy of St. Paul's, he is often to be seen taking an airing on the Embankment, for he says that if he did not walk every day he would soon be unable to walk at all. Dr. Gregory's long life speaks well for the healthiness of London, for he has been working in the Metropolis for over half a century.

Sir Evelyn Wood also wears his years exceeding well plays tennis, and is as good a rider as ever he was. Yet few men have had a harder or more active life. As a midshipman Evelyn Wood served in the Crimea, and at the unsuccessful assault on the Redan he was severely wounded. Lord Raglan recommended him for the Victoria Cross. This was not granted, but he got, in addition to the Crimean medal with two clasps the 5th Class of the Order of the Medjidieh, the Turkish medal, and was also made a Knight of the Legion of Honour—surely an unprecedented list of honours for a lad of seventeen. After the Crimea Wood left the Navy, and entered the 13th Light Dragoons, and within six years was a captain to the Death or Glory Boys. In the Mutiny he worthily upheld the honour of that famous regiment, and the Victoria Cross came to him for two conspicuous acts of bravery—attacking and routing almost single-handed a body of rebels and rescuing a Potail from a band of murderous robbers. Then followed service in the Ashantee, Kaffir, and Zulu wars, and the Boer war of 1880-81. His work in the Zulu campaign earned him his knighthood, and it was he who recovered the body of the Prince Imperial, and conclud d, under instructions, the peace after Majuba. Soon after that he was out in Egypt, reorganising the Egyptian army which hardly existed. His commandantship of the Aldershot and South rn districts was marked by great reforms and he has been Quartermaster-General, Adjutant-General, and, in the absence of Lord Roberts, acting Commander-in-Chief. Fifteen months ago Sir Evelyn retired, to the sincere regret of all.

The earl of Dunraven, who was 65 on Tuesday, has had, for a man of his station, an unusually busy life. After Oxford he entered the Life Guards, but retired in a couple of years and went out to Abyssinia as a war correspondent. On his return he entered the House of Commons and in 1885 became Under-Secretary to the Colonies. In the next Salisbury Administration he had the same post, but resigned owing to a sin of omission in the Government's programme. Two years later Lord Dunraven was offered, but declined, the Governorship of the Cape. His committee on sweating and his attempt to reform the House of Lords will be remembered, and in 1895 he was elected a member of the London County Council, sitting until 1900. On the outbreak of the South African war he was chiefly instrumental in organising the Sharpshooters, and he went himself to the scene of hostilities, being latterly on Lord Roberts's staff. When the Irish Land Conference was proposed he was one of the few large Irish landowners who welcomed the idea, and he came forward and presided over the meeting of the representatives of landlord and tenant, and has continued to take a very active interest in the questions involved. Lord Dunraven has, however, found some time to devote to sport. He has hunted in the Rocky Mountains, and has been a keen follower of hounds in Ireland. But of course, yachting has claimed most of his attention. He has been a member of the Royal Yacht Squadron for nearly twenty years, and in 1893 he sent Valkyrie II. to try for the America Cup. In spite of defeat he sent two years later another challenger, Valkyrie III., but after the first race, which was won by the English boat, a dispute arose, and he retired from the contest.

Lord Tweedmouth's presence at the launching of the Dreadnought was his first public appearance as First Lord of the Admiralty. Lord Tweedmouth's previous posts were those of Comptroller to the Royal Household, Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury, Chief Liberal Whip, Lord Privy Seal, and Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, while his work on the County Councils is well-known.

"Plato at Claridge's" is the latest novelty in society, and promises to be a noteworthy feature in Mayfair life during the early spring. Dr. Emil Reich, who is so well-known, is going to give a course of eight lectures on Plato as an introduction to a criticism of modern life. The Committee consists of the Duchess of Marlborough, the Duchess of Sutherland, Lady Jane Taylor, Lady Leigh, Hon. Mrs. Arthur Henniker, and Lady Troubridge. The lectures are to be given every Thursday at Claridge's Hotel. The main idea is that the particular subject on which Dr. Reich lectures shall afterwards be warmly discussed by all present. Stress will be laid on the problems of life proper, in regard to which Plato is so suggestive—man, woman, child, education, love, friendship, immortality, etc. They will be treated first in the light of Plato's ideas, and then in the light of modern thinkers and modern life. The absurdity of the idea that society is mainly frivolous is well shown in this new development. There is already a great demand for tickets, which will be limited in number.

Sir Walter Parrat, the King's "Master of the Musick" and organist of St. George's, Windsore received countless birthday congratulations on Saturday from a large circle of friends. He is a most genial musician and the centre of a large circle of affectionate admirers. Sir Walter's first connection with royalty was when, as organist of Magdalen, Oxford (he had previously been with the Earl of Dudley at Witley), he made the acquaintance of Prince Leopold then a Christ Church undergraduate. He visited the Prince several times at Windsor, and so became known to Queen Victoria, who appointed him to St. George's on the retirement of Sir George Elvey. Besides, being a musician to his fingers' ends, Sir Walter is a man of wide reading and culture, and one of the best chess players in England. His tall, spare figure, keen blue eyes and auburn hair, upstanding and distractable, are familiar to every resident of Windsor.

The Earl of Devon, who succeeded his father a year ago, will shortly take up his residence at Powderham Castle, the historic seat of the Courtenay family near Exeter. He has been living quietly in Exeter. Parts of Powderham Castle date to the fourteenth century, and the feature of the building is its six towers. There is also a handsome and spacious chapel, while the park is well wooded, and contains deer. The Courtenays, Earls of Devon, resided there five hundred years ago, and before that Powderham was the seat of the Bohuns, Earls of Hereford. The place was attacked by the Parliamentarians, but was successfully defended. The attackers fortified themselves in the old church near by and...

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, MARCH 6.

SECURITIES—

2½ per cent. Consols	90 3-4	= unchanged
3 do. Rentes	99 1-2	= do
3½ do. Indian Sterling Loans	106	= do
3 1-3 per cent. Indian Enfaced Paper	66 3-8	= do

SILVER—

Spot in London	29 5-8	= — 1-8
2 months hence	29 1-8	= — 3-16
Spot in New York	64 1-2	— 1-2

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25·15	= unchanged
Berlin, "	20·18 3-4	= — 1
New York Demand	4·85 3-4	= — 1-8

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	4	per cent.	= unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	3 1-2	do	= do
6 " " Fine Trade	3	do	= unchanged
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	3 7-8	do	= do
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 7-8	do	= do

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	3 1-8	do	= + 1-8
7 day market loans	3 1-2	do	= unchanged

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £ 135,000.

METALS—
Copper Braziers £89-10
Yellow metal 7 5-8
Bar Iron Soldian £ 5-17-6
Iron Corrugated Sheets £ 12-7-6
Basic steel Bars £ 5-19-0

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 5 4 1-4 sellers

WHEAT—
Red Karachi 29 1 2 M-J sellers dull

LINSEED—Dull

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 8 7-16

ARRIVALS—
Steamers—Stanley Hall, Niths dale.

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed steady Sas. Indian quiet. Manchester firmer. Total Sales 12,000. Spot 5·89 — 1. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 9 7-16 — 1-16. Sold on speculation and for Export 1,000. Imports 19,000. Futures closed steady.

Mar.-April	April-May	May-June.
5·74 +3		
June-July	July-Aug	Aug.-Sept.
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.

Rest Mutilated.

Receipts of U S Ports	53,000
Do last Year	29,000
Exports to Great Britain	15,000
Do. do Continent	20,000 yesterday & 18,000

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	11·30 + 10
Futures, month of March	10·93 + 15 a
Do do. July	10·93 + 13

a Advanced owing to buying encouraged by firmness New Orleans and to decreasing stocks.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	10 13-16 + 1-16
Futures, month of May	10·98 + 16
Do, do. July	11·11 + 19
Tone at close	steady

According to Neill Brothers report the cotton crop indications are 10,850,000 bales and consumption 11,600,000 bales as trade is excellent.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours, ending at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, 6th March 1906 :—

Cotton	14,026 bales.
Wheat	1,124 cwts.
Linseed	15,928 do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	488 do
Gingellyseed	6,120 do
Poppyseed	nil do
Groundnut	217 do
Cottonseed	4,961 do
Rice	1,155 do
Myrabollams	5,496 do
Cottonseed	6,104 do
Mowrassis	56 do
Grain	3,604 do
Jowar	8 do
Maize	nil

BOMBAY, MARCH 7.

EXCHANGE.—Tone quiet.

Bank T. T.				1s 4 1-16d. to 1-32d.
Bank Demand				1s 4 1-16d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D/A.				1s 4 1-4d.
Do. do	do.	do.		1s 4 11-32d.
French Francs 3 do.	do.	do.		170 3-4
Marcks 3 do.	do.	do.		139 1-4
Hongkong 30 Days Sight				146 1-2
Shanghai 30	do	do		204
Japan 30	do.	do.		149 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 per cent. Tone quiet.

Cash	98 13
1st Settlement, 30th March	99 1

Money Market, Tone steady.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 28th Sept.			4 per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do. 1st	Feb.	9 do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 1st	"	9 do.
Bank of Madras	do. 16th	Jan.	8 do.

SEEDS.

LINSEED—Tone quiet.

	Rs	a	p.
Ready	7	12	0
Forward April-May	8	3	0

RAPESEED.—Tone quiet

Do Forward April-May	6	11	0
Do Forward do	7	6	0
Do. Forward do	7	9	0

POPPYSEED—Tone quiet.

Ready	8	0	0

CASTORSEED—Tone quiet.

Ready	34	0	0

GINGELLYSEED—Tone quiet.

Howree Khandeish	46	1	2
15 per cent. Mixed	45	1	2
25 per cent do.	44	4	5
50 per cent do.	44		
Black Kutnee	39		

WHEAT—Tone quiet.

White Delhi	5	1	0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone ..... steady.
Estimated sales ..... 12,000 Bales
Imports ..... 23,000 "

Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May	May-June
5·77 +3	5·79 +3	5·82 +3
June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sep.
5·84 +3	5·86 +3	5·53 +3
Sep.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov	Nov.-Dec.
5·08 +3	5·64 +3	5·62 +3

COTTON.—The market is firm with a moderate enquiry all round. Holders are again very stiff and prices are advancing.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

	Fine.	F.-G.	Good	Dely.
Bengal, H. G. (Ry. terms)	191	183	...	Ready.
Bengals (M.-G.) Ry. terms	195	185	...	do.
Sind-Punjab (M. G.)	194	184	...	do.
Dharwar (descriptions) (M.-G.)	212	206	...	do.
Chandeish (M.-G.)	207	200	...	do.
Jalgaum (M.-G.)	202	...	...	do.
Khundwa (M.-G.)	206	...	...	do
Khangaum, fair staple (M.-G.)	212	206	...	do.
Karanja do. (M.-G.)				
Akola do. (M.-G.)				
Omra, good staple (M.-G.)	223	...	...	do.
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.-G.)	217	211	...	do.
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)	224	218	...	do.
Broach (M.-G.)	236	232	230	do.
Yeotmal (M.-G.)	224	216	...	do.
Muttia (M.-G.)	207	101	...	do.
Dharwar (S.-G.)	255			25 May
Westerns	232			do.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	steady.
Futures	quiet
Good Showbunger	firmer.
The Manchester Market has been	
2 1/2 per cent Consols	90 3-8
2 per cent Rentes	89 1-2
3 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan	106
3 1/2 per cent Russe Papers	66 3-8
Bar Silver	29 5-8

The sum of about £125,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday give the following results :—

Wards	Plague Attacks	Deaths	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade;	6	1	8
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umerkhadi and Dongri	13	14	36
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Kamaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada,	17	13	32
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	3	2	7
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamaldipure, Tardeo, Byculla; and 1st Nagpada,	12	12	65
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	1	15
G Mahim and Worli	1	1	20
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	4	11
Total	53	48	194
Total plague deaths to date	305	924	22,631,135
Same date last year	123	103	231

SMALL-POX.

Attack	Deaths
1	1

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Florio R S N Co's steamer Capri, 2919 tons, Captain G Balsito, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hongkong 15th February, with a general cargo and passengers.

ARRIVAL.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
7	Capri s	Balsito	Hongkong Feb 15

DEPARTURES

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
7	Arcadia s	Cooke	China &c
6	East Villa s	Wright	Hull
	Kt of St George s	Stephens	Hull
	Filippo Artelli s	Rolondo	Kobe
	Hindia s	Robertson	Calcutta
	Kasara s	Outbush	P. Gulf

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday.
Steamer Kaiserin Elizabeth for Zanzibar
" Trivonia for Arce Bay
" Aston Hall for Manchester

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessels.	Names.	From
3	Catherine Apear	A Stewart	Hongkong
	Granley Hall	J C Jones	Penang
	Manchester Merchant	J R Foale	Madras
	Sunda	H S Bradshaw	London

DEPARTURES.

Mar.			
	Katoria	E G M Dickinson	Chittagong
4	Valeta	J McMorran	Bombay
	City of Agra	C K Brewton	Bassein
	Unity	C F Torgersen	Cocanada
	Bharata	A J Windebank	Rangoon
5	Nalrung	J Thomson	Bombay
	Byculla	J F Crookston	Moulmein
	Baroda	L C Archdeacon	Australia

MOVEMENT.
Nil.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Mar	Vessel	From
2	Clan Robertson	Coast
3	Sirsa	Calcutta
5	Goorkha	London

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

Mar		
6	Pentakota	Rangoon
7	Tara	Negapatam
8	Clan Gordon	Coast
9	Clan Macleod	Liverpool
10	Nadir	Bombay
13	Tannenfels	Antwerp
18	Clan Maclean	Liverpool
21	Rabenfels	Antwerp
25	Marksburg	London

The dates are approximate only.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's s s Mombassa arrived at Plymouth on the afternoon of the 6th instant.

The P and O Co's ss Britannia arrived at Suez from Colombo on the afternoon of the 5th instant.

HONGKONG, MARCH 7.

The P and O s s Tientsin left here this afternoon.

The Austrian Lloyd's s s Imperatrix from Bombay arrived at Aden on the afternoon of the 6th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS, MAR. 7.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Sindhia s—200 bales cotton F Muir & Co; 50 bales cotton G Tijpal & Co; 204 bales cotton Owen & Okel; 50 bales wool F F Campbell & Co; 486 bales wool S Jan Mahomed; 180 bales wool D Nagji; 104 bales wool D Sassoon & Co; 100 bales hemp H Govindji; 40 cwt metal R Keroba; 32 cwt buffalo pickers M Lukhmidas & Co; 246 bales cotton Gaddum & Co; 93 bales wool and 140 bales goat hair W & A Graham & Co; 637 cwt oil cakes N Gordhandas; 932 cwt oil cakes The New Mofusil & Co; 511 cwt myrabollams P Lushmidas & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Macedonia s—2303 cwt bonemeal C Mody & Co; 12 cwt wheat Ralli Bros.

FOR BARCELONA.

Scindia s—56 bales cotton G Tijpal & Co; 100 bales cotton The Bombay Co; 10 bales cotton Gaddum & Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Craigarn s—3720 cwt teel seed J Fashiri; 26 cwt gum 26 cwt rose flowers 16 cwt patch leaves and 52 senna leaves D Vallyjhoy & Co.

Sindhia s—52 bales hemp J N Kapadia & Co; 3750 teel seed J Fachiri 22 cwt wheat Ralli Bros

FOR GLASGOW.

Sindhia s—150 bales hemp Grindly Broom & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Clan Macintyre s—200 bales cotton Prior De Soun & Co; 20 cwt bees wax M A Pathakia; 100 cwt mustard seed A H A Carim & Co; 4200 wt ooone meal M Jamal; 1000 cwt myrabollams D Nanji & Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Macintyre s—110 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co; 10001 cwt cottonseed David S s son and Co

FOR HULL.

Frank Coverdale s—32 bales Hemp P Bhimji; 26999 cwt cottonseed s Ralli Bros; 150 bales Hemp Kiddie Rieve and Co; 2000 cwt cottonseed W Beeher

FOR ANTWERP.

Cambrwell s—330 bales cotton T The Bombay and Co; 150 bales hemp Kiddie Rieve and Co; 2000 cwt Tulsecd G Fachire 2001 cwts Teelseed A Blaschek and Co; 400 cwts mustardseed Volkert Bros; 17 cwt gum Engine Mother; 151 bales hemp F Bhimji; 36 bales Hemp; 50 bales cotton and 100 bales cottonfly C Hirji and Co

FOR GENOA.

Craiyarn s—100 bales cotton J A Begbie and Co; 50 bales Hemp C Boggiano and Co; 2001 cwt Teelseed and 2002 cwt linseed A Bla cask and Co; 1000 cwt linseed J Fachiri

FOR TRIESTE.

Moravia s—110 bales cotton Gladdo and Co; 220 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co; 55 bales cotton A Blaschek and Co; 110 bales cotton The Bombay and Co; 55 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 125 cwt oilcakes J Soppal; 19 cwt bow guts A Meyer; 5 bales cotton Volkert Bros

FOR VENICE.

Moravia s—100 bales cotton J A Begbie and Co

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS BY MAJOR T. W. CUFFE, A. D. C. COMMANDING.

Bombay, March 7.

1 The Camp will open at Santa Cruz on Saturday afternoon the 10th instant and the first parade will be held on Monday the 12th instant at 6-30 a. m. Standard Time.

2 Members are informed that on application to the B B & C I Railway Head Office accompanied by Rs 5 they can obtain a Railway Pass available from 10th to 22nd March inclusive between Churon Gate and Santa Cruz.

By Order
T. W. CUFFE, Major.
Commanding Order.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, March, 8.

DRILLS.

No 1 Coy—5th B L Gun Drill at Colaba North Fort to-day, at 8-45 p m. Parade at the B V A Club at 9-30 p m. Battery Drill at Colaba North Fort on Saturday, the 10th instant at 5-15 p m. Parade at the B V A Club at 5 p m.

No 2 Coy—Company and Squad Drill at Nesbit Road, Head-Quarters to-day at 8-30 p m.

A STIFFE, Capt R. A.
Adjt. B. V. A.

NOTICE.

A "Mixed Smoker" concert will be held at the B V A Club, Apollo Bunder, on Saturday the 10th instant. Tickets may be obtained at both Head-Quarters and at the Club.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 7TH MARCH.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been irregular, showing a brisk rise at Indore and a brisk to rapid fall at Bushire, Sirsa, Cawnpore, Karachi, Raipur, Nagpur, Ahmednagar, Hyderabad, Masulipatam and Bellary. Winds are variable in direction and the force has been fresh to light.

Temperature variations from normal are generally small and irregular. The highest temperature in the shade was 100° at Akola and Sholapur and the lowest 47° at Lahore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is clear everywhere except in Sind.

Rain.—Cawnpore reports a few drops.

Weather continues fine.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury Calcutta, 3rd March 1906.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills :—

1	Amount to be remitted during 1905-06	£17,833,333
2	Remitted from 1st April 1905 to 3rd March 1906 by Council Bills	£28,903,599
	By Gold	Nil
3	Amount remitted in excess over Budget Estimate	£11,070,266

Liqueur Exquisite, Tonic, Digestive and Efficacious

BENEDICTINE

Possessing most Powerful Germ-killing Properties.

The BENEDICTINE liqueur is beneficial to health owing to its spirituous foundation being composed only of eau-de-vie (brandies) of the very purest quality.

Its principal characteristics may be summed up as follows :—

Distinctness of taste, richness of flavour and a delicious bouquet improving with age.

Moreover, the fact has never been disputed, that when diluted with cold water, the liqueur is possessed of great *ANTIAPOPLECTIO* (*against apoplexy, sudden loss of sense and voluntary motions*), *APERIENT* (*slow purgative*), *DIGESTIVE* and *ANTISPASMODIC* (*against convulsions*, qualities). *REFRESHES* and *STRENGTHENS* the nervous and tired brain marvellously, and works as a perfect boon to invalids and a blessing combined with luxury to mankind.

Many celebrated doctors and literary men both in France and other countries have given the liqueur the brilliant testimony of their appreciation, as may be seen by the following letters :—

"Those of my readers who have confidence in my ordinary recommendations, and I trust they are many, will do well to note that I prefer BENEDICTINE to all other liqueurs.

ALEXANDER DUMAS.

"At a time when the luxuries of the table are sought after on all sides, I do not hesitate to acknowledge and recommend BENEDICTINE as the queen of liqueurs, now to be seen on any table. It is found and appreciated alike in restaurants, in private families, and on the tables of princes.

H. DE PENE.

"We place BENEDICTINE upon our tables for its excellent flavour and delicate perfume, without thinking that this dainty is a powerful specific, a liqueur most efficacious for promoting digestion and the regular circulation of the blood.

TIMOTHEE TRIMM.

LIQUEUR BENEDICTINE.—Among the liqueurs invented or manufactured by the monks of France, the Benedictine from a hygienic point of view occupies the foremost rank. It is not only an exquisite and savory beverage for persons in good health, but in cases of illness or recovery it is equally beneficial. It may be used to advantage in all cases where Malaga, Madeira, Sherry, &c., are recommended.

The Benedictine is remarkable for its agreeable taste, and for its really salutary effects as a stomachic; and it is principally on this account that the liqueur should bear the motto "Moritur qui non utitur."

Extract from the "Gazette Medicale."

After meals we know of nothing more agreeable than a small glass or two of BENEDICTINE. It perfumes the breath, delights the palate, promotes digestion, and is a powerful aid to an inactive or overloaded stomach. During an epidemic, and for combating the evil effects of an impure atmosphere, its curative action is indisputable. At the beginning of last autumn we had occasion to appreciate the full value of this liqueur, and we are now happy to give it our highest praise.

DR. MALLET, M.D.

We place all our confidence in the hygienic properties of BENEDICTINE. Invalids and those who suffer from diseases of the respiratory organs, affections of the chests, headaches, congestion of brain, etc., and who cannot take other liqueurs, can safely make BENEDICTINE their favourite drink as a finish to their meals.

DR. ACHILLE PEQUEUR, M.D.

I consider your excellent liqueur invaluable to the old who so frequently suffer from indigestion and attacks of biliousness which often prove fatal. BENEDICTINE has long been well known to me, and it was with great readiness that I ordered our religious and my head resident doctor to administer it as a cordial according to your directions.

DR. J ROUX DE BRIGNOLLES.
Chief Physician & House Surgeon, Charitable Hospital of Marseilles.

TO BE HAD FROM ALL FIRST CLASS WINE DEALERS

PRESERVED PROVISION MANUFACTURERS.

Established 1822.

FACTORIES—
LONDON,
ABERDEEN
AND
SEVILLE.

MOIR'S

INDIAN DEPOTS:
BOMBAY,
KARACHI,
CALCUTTA.

A WELL-KNOWN PHYSICIAN AND SPECIALIST

gave the undermentioned prescription to a lady suffering from nervous disorder and affection of the skin, caused by indigestion :—She should drink

BARLEY WATER

at her meals, made from

Robinson's PATENT BARLEY "A FINE POWDER"

as it did not require any preparation, being in powder form; a spoonful could be mixed into a tumbler of water at the dinner-table, and the Barley Water was made.

KEEN, ROBINSON & CO., LTD., LONDON,
Makers of ROBINSON'S PATENT GROATS.

SAINT-RAPHAEL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of ***Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children*** *and the* ***aged.*** *Invaluable in hot climates.* DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark :*

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS *is a* MELISSA *and* MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation.*
To be taken on a lump of sugar.

COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, *Valence* (Drôme-France).
SPENCER & Co, Sole Agents for *Madras*. — PHILLIPS & Co, Agents in *Bombay*.
DUNCOUDIN & Co, Agents in *Pondicherry*.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH

SCRUBB'S CLOUDY FLUID AMMONIA

MARVELLOUS PREPARATION.

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates. Cleans Plate and Jewellery.
Softens Hard Water.

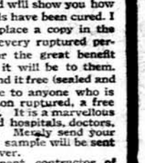
For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.

SCRUBB & CO., LTD., GUILDFORD ST., LONDON, S.E.

FREE TO RUPTURED

I have just issued a very valuable treatise on Rupture, which will enable any sufferer to know as much about the true nature of Rupture as the average doctor. It also explains fully the process of cure, and will show you how thousands have been cured. I want to place a copy in the hands of every ruptured person, for the great benefit I know it will be to them. I will send it free (sealed and post paid). I will also send free to anyone who is ruptured, or knows of any person ruptured, a free sample of my famous home cure. It is a marvellous method, curing cases that defied hospitals, doctors, trusses, electricity and all else. Merely send your name and address and the free sample will be sent without any cost to you whatever.

Mr. A. E. Jones, a prominent contractor of Dholpur, India, suffered with a severe scrotal rupture for 20 years, until the Rice method was made plain to him. After a trial he was cured perfectly. Mr. Jones says:—"I am now thoroughly well, after suffering 20 years, and have no hesitation in adding my testimony to the efficacy of this perfect method. The Rice method of treatment is worth its weight in gold."


Mr. A. E. JONES.

Peacehow Road, Allahabad, India, Jan. 28th, 1904.—Dear Sir,—Both myself and my son have received a cure of our ruptures through the use of your treatment. The child was about 8 years old, and had suffered from his rupture for 2 years. In my own case I had suffered from a severe rupture for 32 years, and am now 38, but I feel that we are thoroughly cured. I can think of no better way of informing the world at large than by advertising your treatment in all the leading papers in India.—Yours truly, A. W. Davies." Anyone can write to me to confirm this testimonial. Every ruptured person ought to send at once and make a trial of this method that cures. Begin now, and in a short time you will forget you have been ruptured. Write to-day, at once. Don't delay. Now is your opportunity. Thousands have been cured without pain, danger, operation, or an hour's loss of time.

W. S. RICE, Rupture Specialist (Dept. 25), 89, Stonecutter Street, London, England.

Benger's Food

is mixed with fresh new milk when used; is dainty and delicious, highly nutritive, and most easily digested. Infants thrive on it, and delicate or aged persons enjoy it.

Sold in tins by Chemists, etc., everywhere.

The LANCET *describes it as—*
"Mr. Benger's admirable preparation."

Pond's Extract
THE OLD FAMILY DOCTOR

When you get to know the powers of Pond's Extract, pain ceases to be a matter of further trouble—it is so easily stopped. Burns, Cuts, Bruises, Sprains, Bleeding, Inflammation, etc., yield to the virtues of Pond's Extract just as soon as you apply it—that is why you should never be without it.

Pond's, remember; there is no such thing as a substitute for Pond's. Your Chemist has it, or can get it for you. Price 1/1½, 2/3, and 4/6 a bottle.

THE UNRIVALLED KILLER.

KEATING'S POWDER.

FATAL TO INSECT LIFE.
Harmless to Everything Else.
Sold in Tins and Bottles only.
Be quite sure you get KEATING'S.

IT KILLS
FLEAS, BEETLES, BUGS, FLIES

Delicious Breakfast SCONES can be made in 15 minutes With Brown & Polson's raising powder "Paisley Flour." (Trade Mark).

Recipe on every Packet

Agents for LEA & PERRIN'S WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

BY SPECIAL WARRANT PURVEYORS TO H.M. THE KING. LTD.

CELEBRATED OILMAN'S STORES.

&

PEARS

Soapmakers by Royal Warrants

TO THEIR MAJESTIES

THE EMPEROR & EMPRESS OF INDIA.

NEW SEASON'S CHEESES,

HAMS & BACON—FRESH FORTNIGHTLY.

		Rs.	a.
ENGLISH STILTON, REAL PRIZE DAIRY, about 12 lb. each	per lb.	1	6
" " " on cut	" "	1	8
ROQUEFORT, about 5 lb. each	" "	2	0
" on cut	" "	2	4
GORGONZOLA about 14 to 20 lb. each	" "	1	4
" on cut	" "	1	6
WENSLEDALE about 14 lbs. each	" "	1	10
" on cut	" "	1	12
ENGLISH CHESHIRE and GRUYERE	" "	1	0
LOAF CHEDDAR ENGLISH	" "	0	14
AMERICAN CHESHIRE	" "	0	14
DUTCH EDAMS (about 4 lb. each)	" "	0	12
BACON—Harris's Real Wiltshire Middles, 20 to 28 lb. each (in Canvas)	per lb.	1	2
" " " " Bellies, 12-16 lb. " (" ")	" "	1	0
☞ **Bacon on cut one anna per lb. extra.** ☜			
HAMS—Real Cumberland Farmers 7 to 28 lb. each (in Canvas)	" "	1	2
" " Cooked and Dressed Ready for table	" "	2	0
" " " and Cut in Slices	" "	2	8

BARNES & Co.'s Jams, Pickles and all Oilmenstores Fortnightly.

PYRKE'S PROVISION STORES.

Proprietor E. W. PYRKE, LATE Manager of W. B. GREEN & Co.

APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.

USE ONLY and USE ALWAYS

ATKINSON'S

A LUXURIOUS PERFUME IN HEALTH.

MOST REFRESHING.

Far Superior to the German Kinds.

A NECESSARY RESTORATIVE IN SICKNESS.

EAU DE COLOGNE

MAKES THE SKIN AS SOFT AS VELVET.

BEETHAM'S LAIT Larola Regd.

KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES, AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.

PREVENTS THE ATTACK OF MOSQUITOES, etc. When frequently used.

IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT.

M. BEETHAM & SON, Cheltenham, England.

Bombay Agents:—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited. Messrs. THOMSON & TAYLOR, Bombay.

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Registered Trade Mark

No. 600.

GOLD & Co. BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

Patent Wrought IRON & STEEL HINGES ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.

None are genuine except with the "Swan" Trade Mark

Ironmongers can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants.

None are Genuine except with the "Swan" Trade Mark.

TRADE BIG G MARK

CURES MEN & WOMEN

BIG G is a non-poisonous remedy for any unnatural discharge and inflammation, irritation or ulceration of mucous membranes. Painless. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion.

SOLD BY CHEMISTS.

Circular mailed on request.

MANUFACTURED BY The Evans Chemical Co. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A.

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

Estd. since 1823. SARSAPARILLA

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most

WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.

Over 60 Years' WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

IMPORTANT EVIDENCE.

REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.

"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—MEDICAL REVIEW.

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—Sir R. MARTIN.

The Late Lord CLYDE said:—"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"It cured me of Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

N.B. Indispensable to Residents Abroad.

A Celebrated Physician says:—"I always prescribed it with almost universal success in those complaints which are engendered in Tropical Climates, and no one should be without it."

WILKINSON'S (Established since 1829.)

HAS STOOD THE TEST OF TIME, AND THE VERY HIGHEST AUTHORITIES pronounce it THE BEST.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.

N.B. the Signature of the Proprietor and Trade Mark, thus W

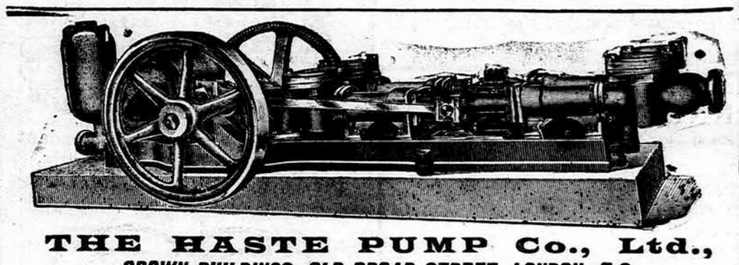
Be sure you get WILKINSON'S

Thomas Wilkinson are upon every GENUINE bottle.

To avoid impositions the Public are respectfully asked to notice this. (Any imitation is a felony.)

Fortify the System against Disease with **PURE BLOOD.**

AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited. KEMP & Co., &c., &c.



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CROWN BUILDINGS, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Telegraphic Address: "PUMPERLING, LONDON." Codes: BEDFORD McNEILL'S and A B C (6th Edition).

AGENTS REQUIRED WHERE NOT REPRESENTED.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

THE food for Brain and Nerve Fag.

If you feel your strength, energy and vitality exhausted, it means that the waste of nerve, brain and bodily force is not being properly replaced by the food eaten. If you have fallen into this state from over-work, worry, or the enervation of a hot climate, you will find that the daily use of Horlick's Malted Milk will restore your digestive organs to a proper and healthy condition, and tone up the entire system. Easy of digestion and assimilation, it is, in itself, a perfect food, and may be used with marked advantage as a beverage instead of tea or coffee.

For Infants, Invalids, The Aged, and Travellers.

Instantly prepared by simply stirring in water. Untouched by Hand.

OF ALL AGENTS IN INDIA, BURMAH AND CEYLON.

Horlick's Food Co., 34, Farringdon Road, London, England.

TO PRODUCE HIGH CLASS AERATED WATERS

Use only Essences, Colours, etc., manufactured by

W. J. BUSH & CO., LTD.,

ASH GROVE, HACKNEY, LONDON.

"The Oldest Essence Distillers in the World."

W. J. BUSH & Co. have had great experience in supplying Regimental Aerated Water Factories in India, Egypt, Malta, South Africa, etc., and are prepared to give full information to Mess Presidents of Regiments who wish to provide Aerated Waters of a really wholesome quality.

W. J. BUSH & Co.'s manufactures are sold by all the best merchants throughout India, Burma and Ceylon.

PRICE LISTS AND SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.

Recipes and full information for the manufacture of Aerated Waters free with first order.

"In some of the out-of-the-way parts of the world men are doing and daring that which for intensity of interest rivals the best works of our foremost fiction writers.

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contains, month by month, a record of some of the most interesting, the most curious, and the most thrilling of these doings."

BENGER'S FOOD

For INFANTS and INVALIDS.

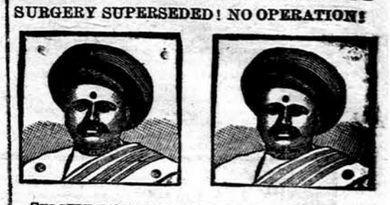
Benger's Food with Milk forms a dainty, delicious and most easily digested cream.

"Retained when all other foods are rejected." *London Medical Record.*

Benger's Food is sold in tins by chemists, etc., everywhere.

A BOON TO SUFFERING HUMANITY

SURGERY SUPERSEDED! NO OPERATION!



SURGERY CAN ONLY GIVE TEMPORARY RELIEF TO THE FOLLOWING DISEASES.:—

THEY CAN BE RADICALLY CURED BY THE UNFAILING MEDICINES DESCRIBED BELOW:—

HYDROCELE, Hernia, Elephantiasis, and all rectum and scrotum diseases are cured by an infallible, harmless remedy of 85 vegetable drugs and 105 vegetable oils. Patients are requested to see me before undergoing operation, for a permanent cure. Pills and Oil for 20 days. Rs. 13-8.

ALL NASAL COMPLAINTS—watery, blood or pus discharges, scales or flesh globules in the nose obstructing breathing, are perfectly cured by an effective smelling powder. For 15 days, Rs. 4-8.

BLEEDING AND BLIND PILES.—Fistula and all like inflamatory complaints are thoroughly cured by my Ointment and Pills for 15 days, Rs. 5-8.

CALCULUS, difficulty of urine and KIDNEY COMPLAINTS are cured without surgery. For 15 days Rs. 6-8.

EPILEPSY, HEMICRANIA, habitual Headache, Dropsy, after effects mercury and other mineral poisons, cutaneous eruption. For 15 days, Rs. 5-8.

FATTY OR WINDY BODY, the undue increase of the belly and abdomen, the waist, loin, etc., can be easily cured, with a reduction of 3 to 5 inches after 20 days. Also rheumatism, gout, paralysis. The effect of cure is experienced after 15 days' treatment. Oil for 15 days, Rs. 5-8.

LEPROSY—black and white bad BLOOD, satisfactorily cured by my pills and Ointment. For 20 days, Rs. 6-8.

SYPHILIS, and like DISEASES are radically cured. Pills and Ointment for 15 days, Rs. 4-8.

ELEPHANTIASIS and similar inflammation of legs and hands causing pain, and irritation cured thoroughly by the Oil and Pills. For 20 days, Rs. 5-8.

ASTHMA, COUGH, CONSUMPTION, Hooping Cough, Throat Irritation, Blood Phlegm, Lung diseases, Bronchitis are cured by a month's treatment. For 15 days, Rs. 5-12.

LOSS OF NERVE POWER DISCHARGES, are permanently cured. Pills or oil (as the case may be) for 15 days, Rs. 6-8.

FEMALE AILMENTS, Amenorrhœa, Dysmenorrhœa, Sterility, Tumour, etc, are speedily permanently cured. Pills for 15 days, Rs. 6-8.

DIABETES—Insipidus and Mellitus are thoroughly cured by harmless vegetable pills. For 20 days Rs 6-8.

ALL BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA, heartburn sour, bitter, sweet taste, headache, and loss of appetite are easily cured. Pills for 20 days, Rs. 4-8.

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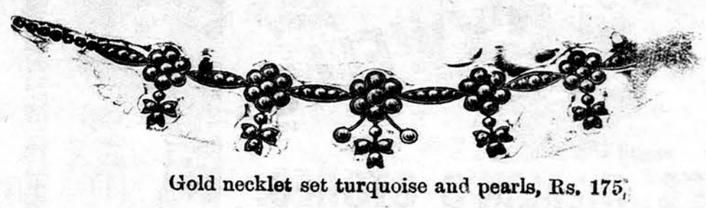

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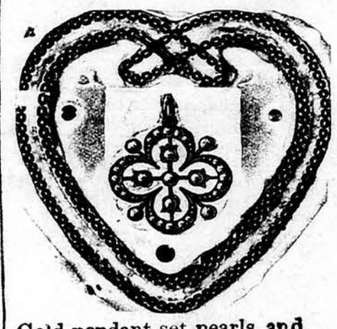

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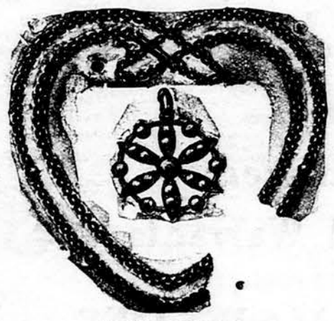

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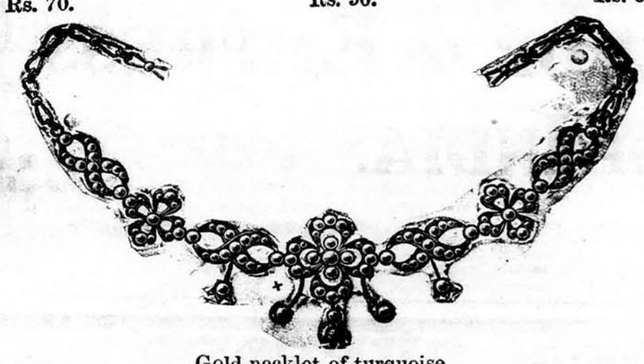

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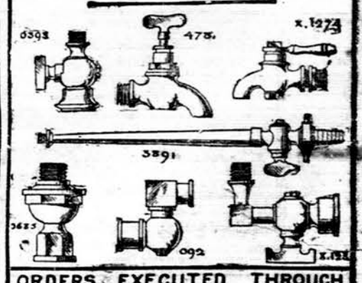

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